

# Removing Background Noise with Phased Array Signal Processing

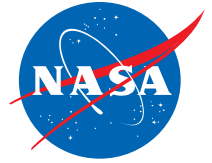
Gary Podboy NASA GRC

David Stephens NASA GRC

Acoustics Technical Working Group

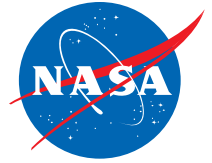
Oct 20 - 21, 2015

Support Provided by the Advanced Air Transport Technology Project



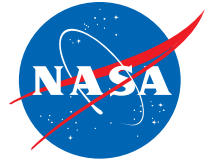
# The Problem

The models we test in the 9 x 15 Ft Wind Tunnel have been getting quieter, but the wind tunnel has not.



# Approach

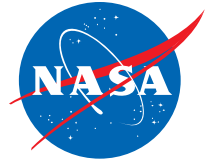
Remove wind tunnel background noise using an in-flow array and phased array signal processing techniques.



# Approach

Remove wind tunnel background noise using an in-flow array and phased array signal processing techniques.

Continuation of work at NASA Ames by Clif Horne and Nate Burnside.



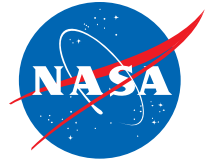
# Approach

Remove wind tunnel background noise using an in-flow array and phased array signal processing techniques.

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## Use

- 1) Functional Beamforming developed by Optinav
  - increases dynamic range of phased array measurements



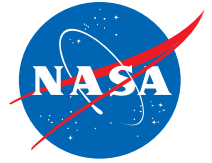
# Approach

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Continuation of work at NASA Ames by Clif Horne and Nate Burnside.

## Use

- 1) Functional Beamforming developed by Optinav
  - increases dynamic range of phased array measurements
- 2) Cross Spectral Matrix (CSM) subtraction
  - method for “turning off” noise sources



# CSM Subtraction

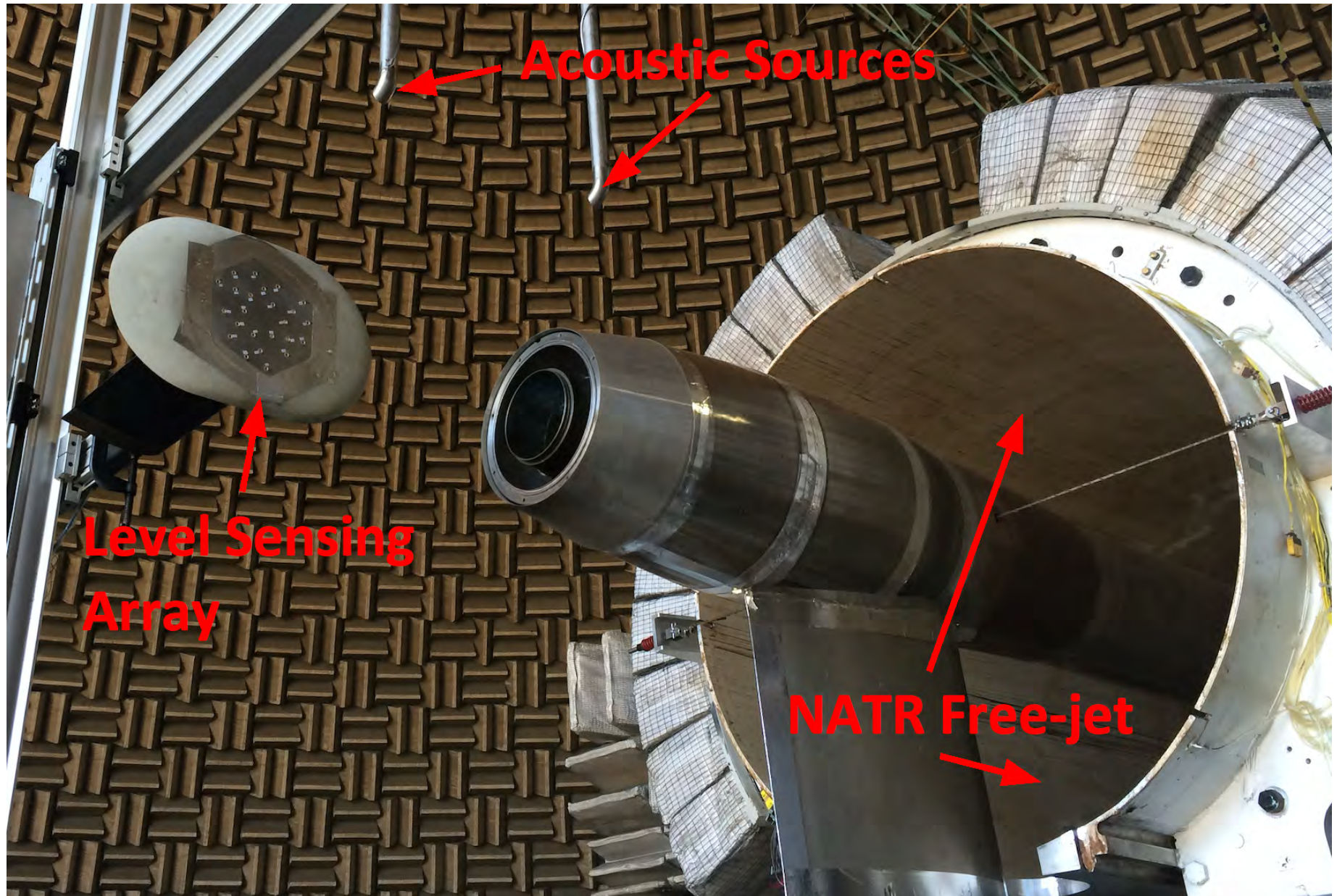
Acquire background data.

Acquire background + signal data.

$$\text{CSM}_{\text{signal}} = \text{CSM}_{\text{background+signal}} - \text{CSM}_{\text{background}}$$

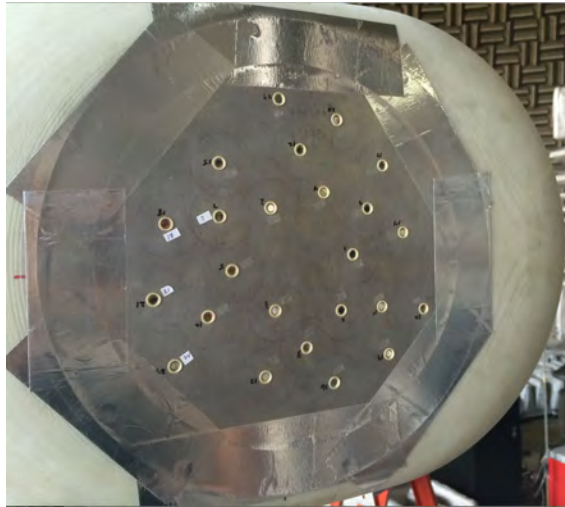
Process  $\text{CSM}_{\text{signal}}$  using Functional Beamforming to determine the amplitude of the signal

# Test Setup at NATR

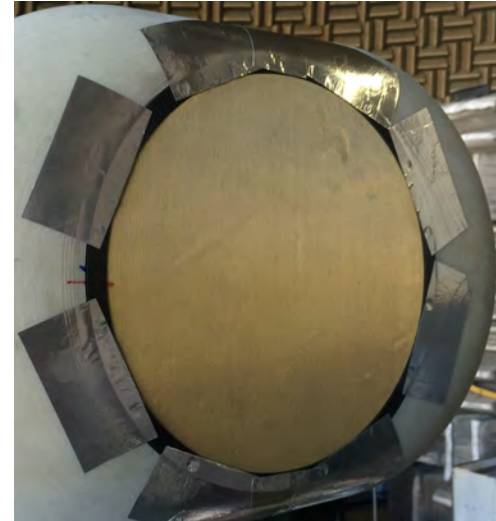




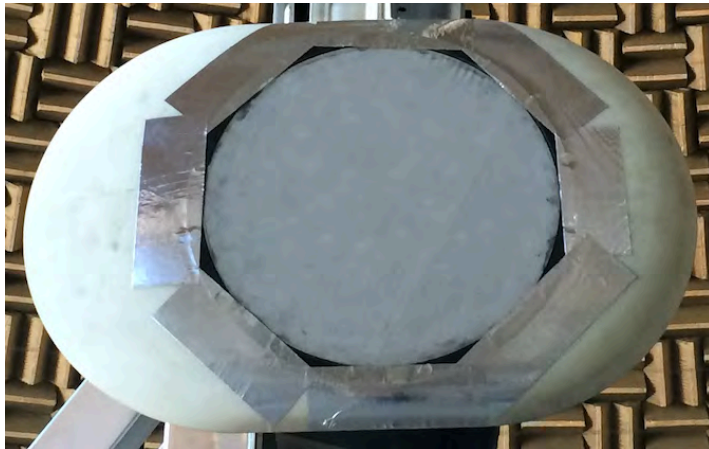
# Four Array Configurations



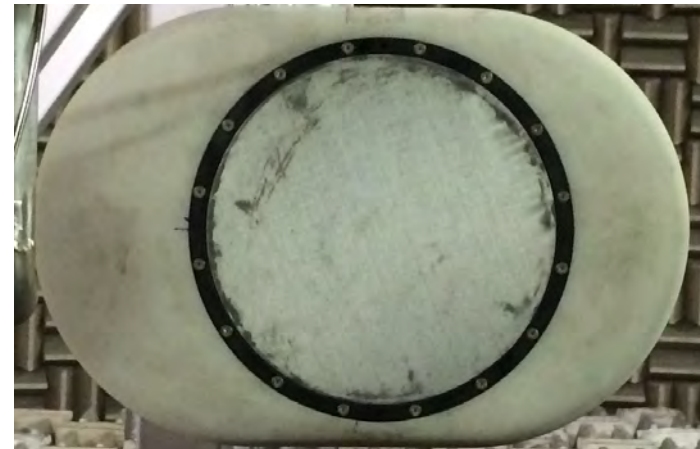
Flush



Kevlar



Thin Weave SS  
325 x 325 threads/inch



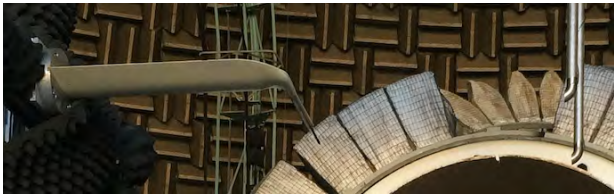
Dense Weave SS  
600 x 200 threads/inch

# Conventional Single Microphone

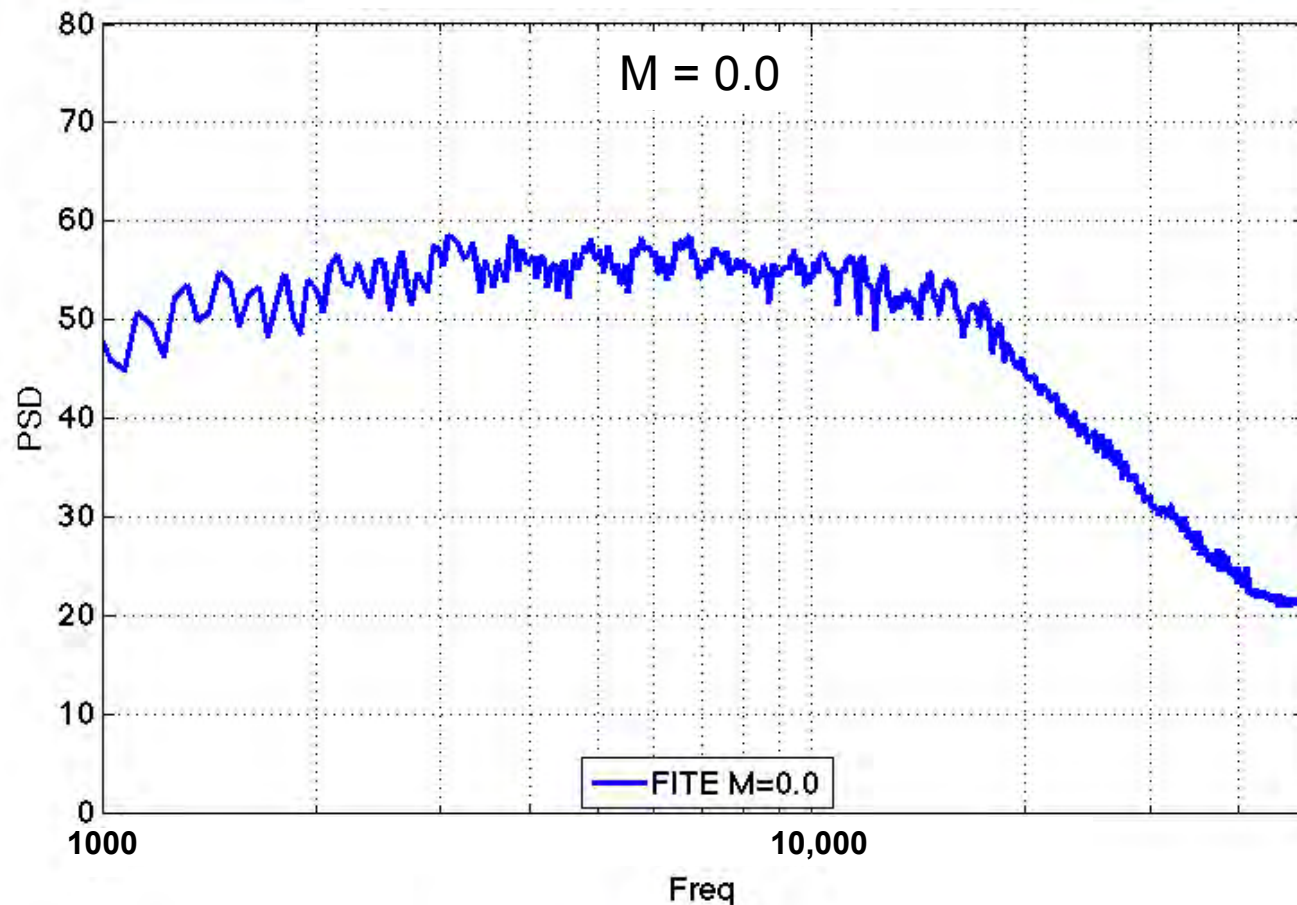




# The “Correct” Answer



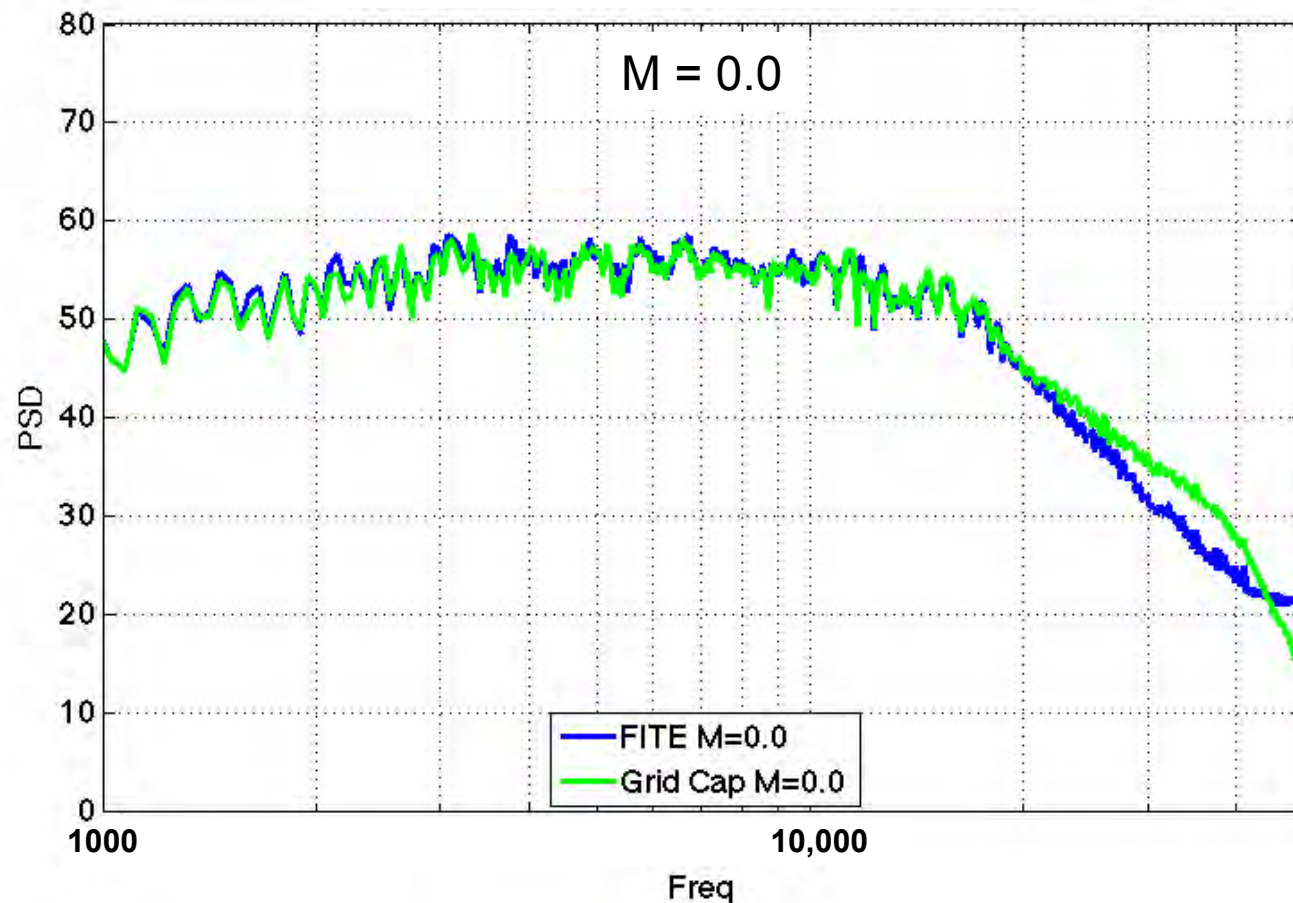
Acoustic driver signal measured by FITE microphone with no background ( $M = 0$ )

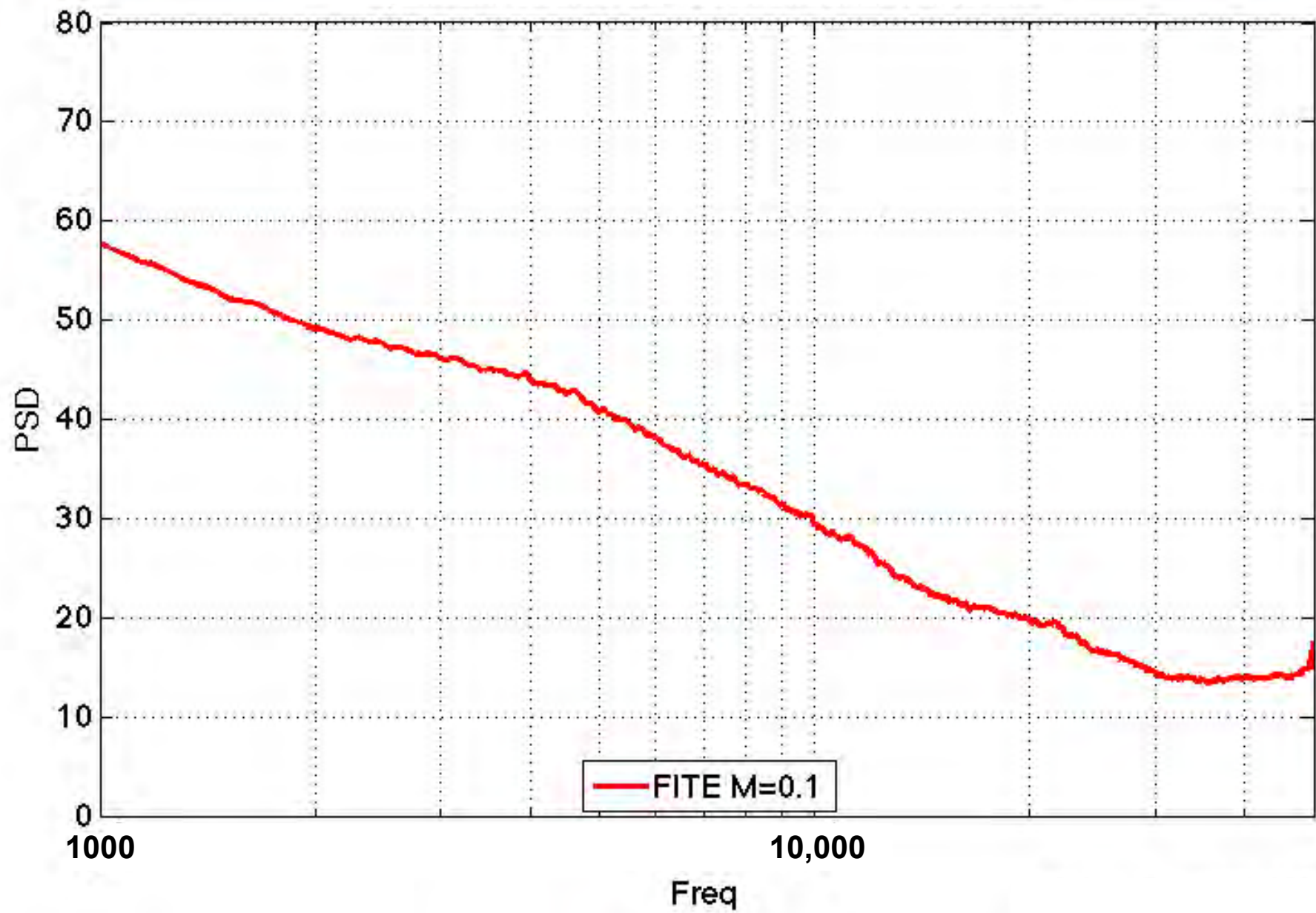


# Another “Correct” Answer

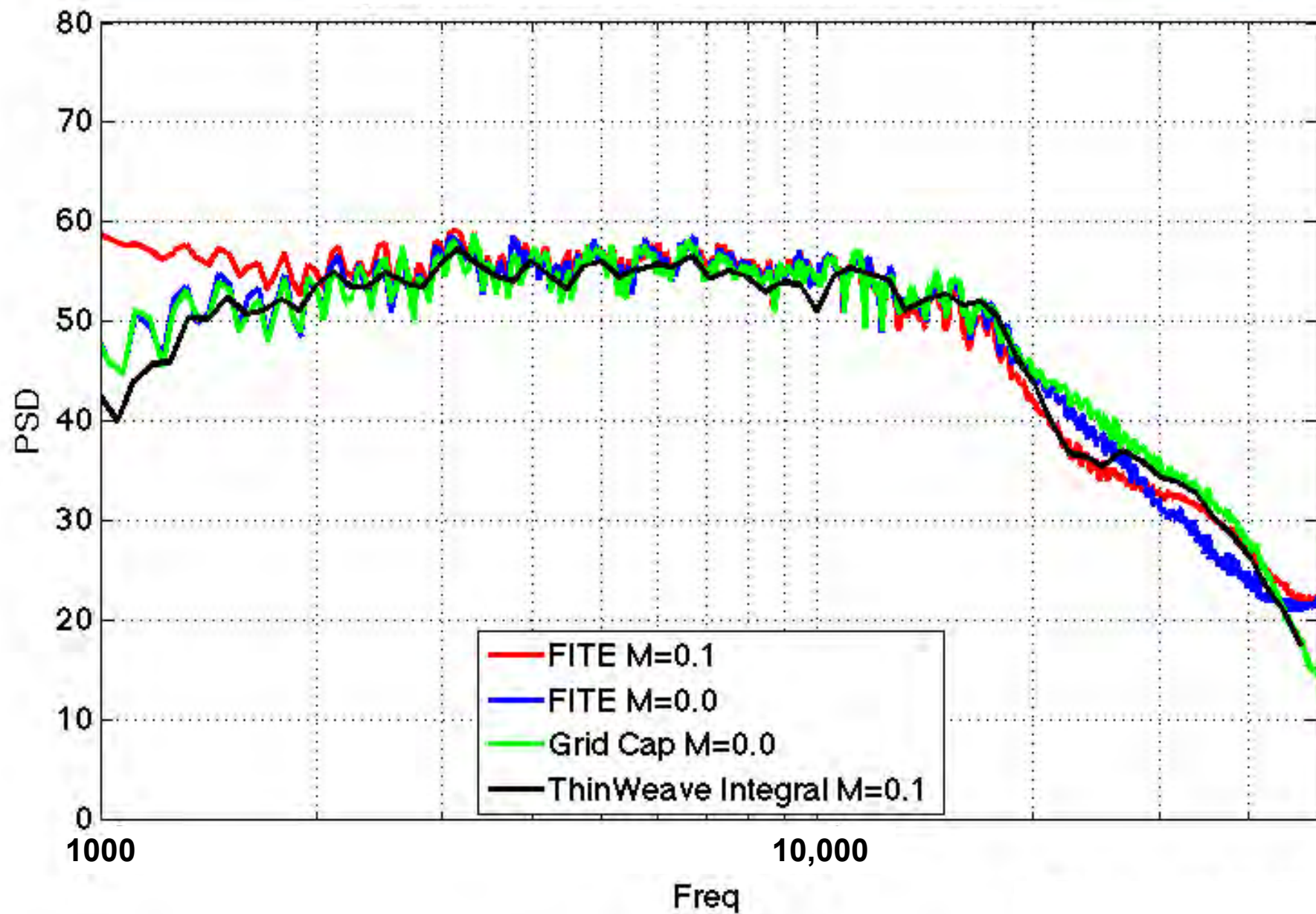


Driver signal measured by Grid  
Cap microphone ( $M = 0$ )



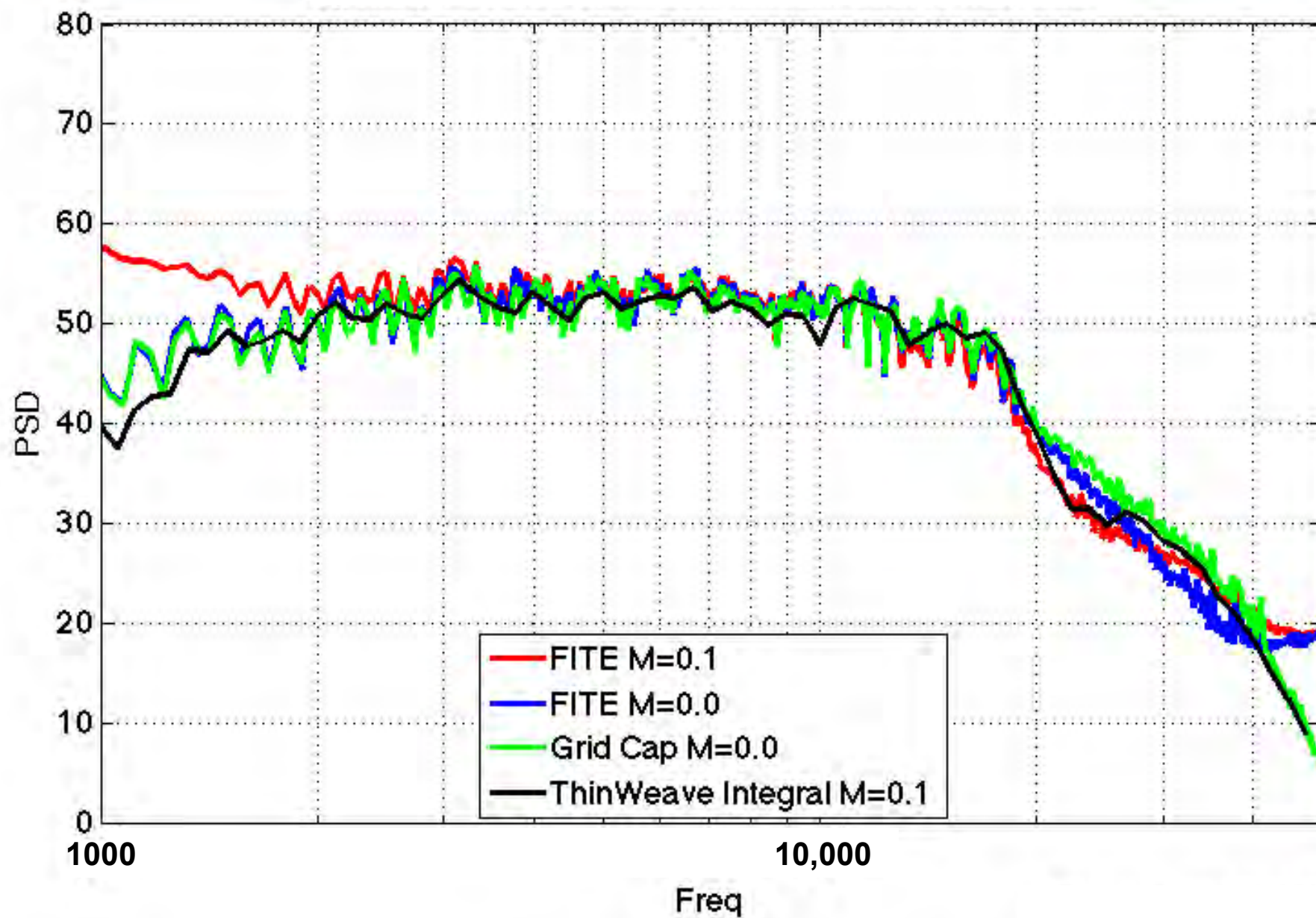






Off

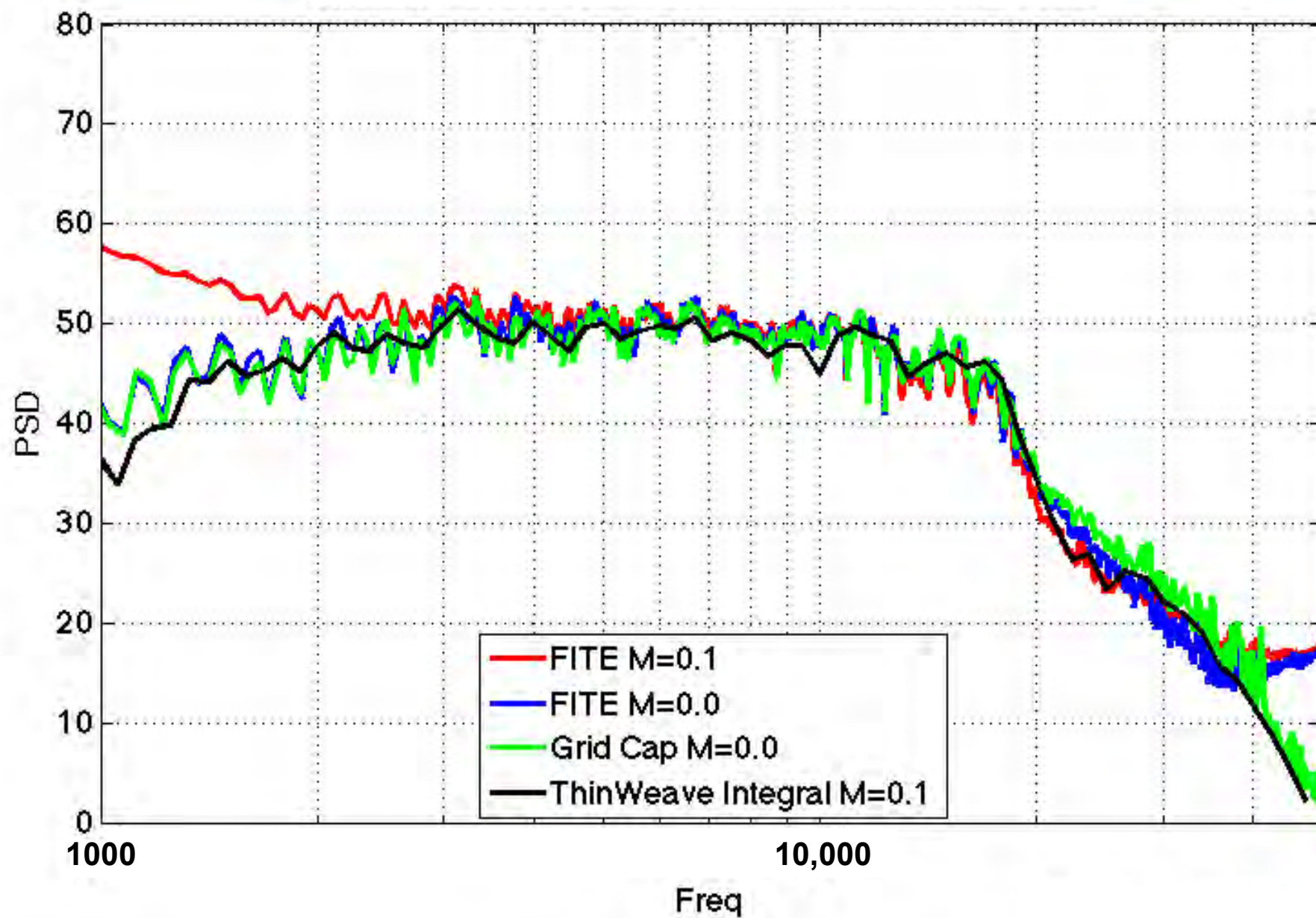
Max-3dB





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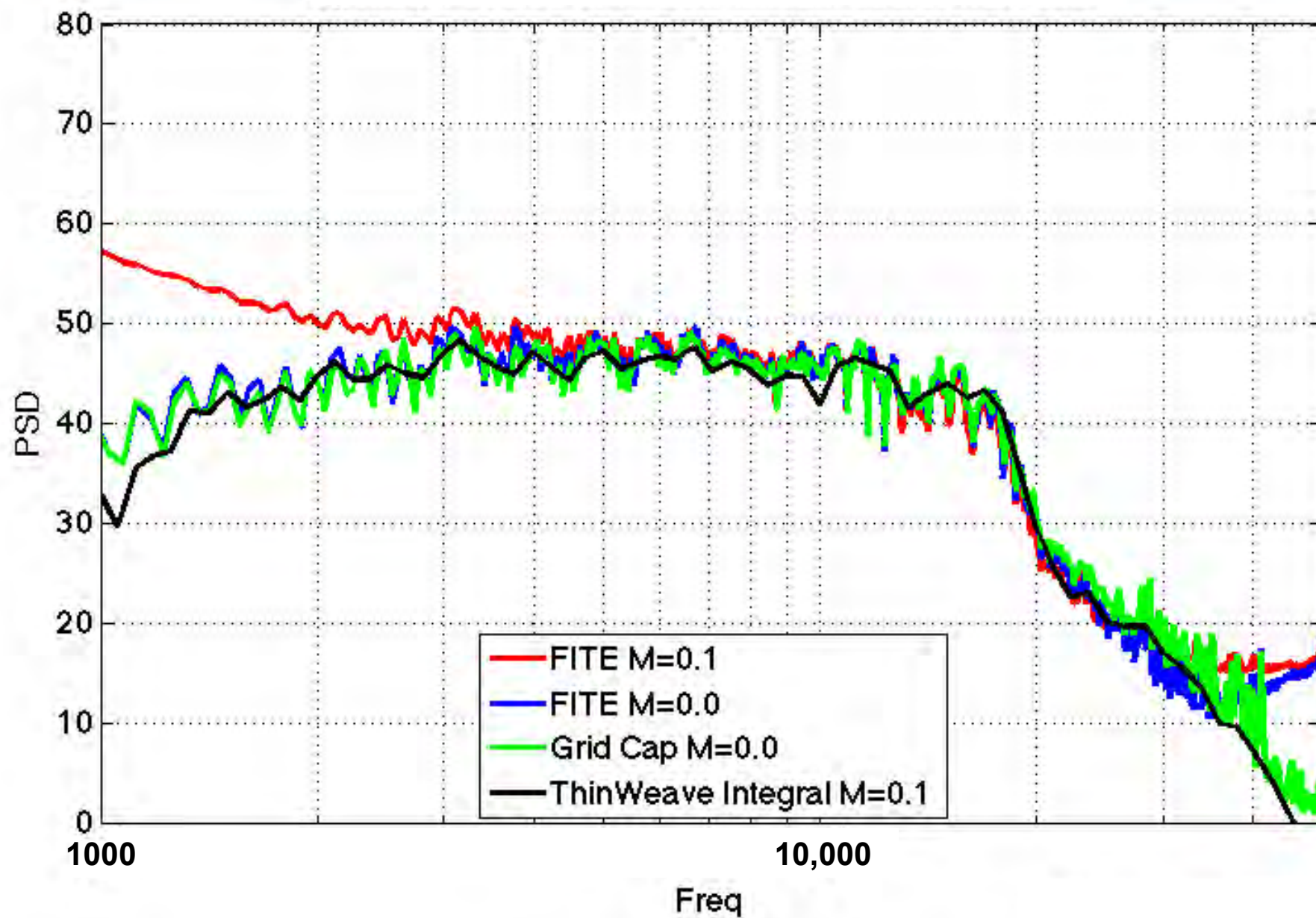
Max-6dB





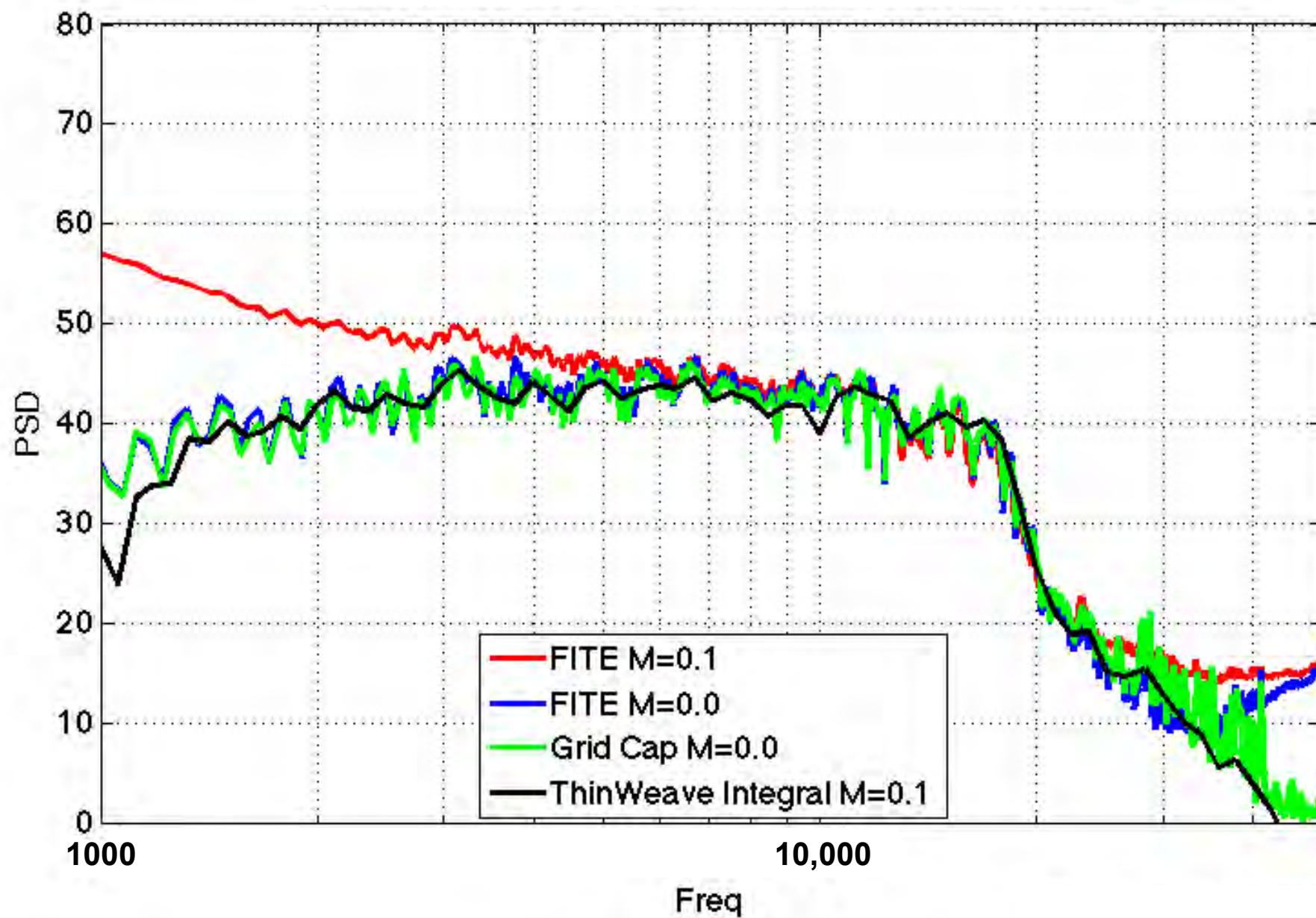
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Max-9dB



Off

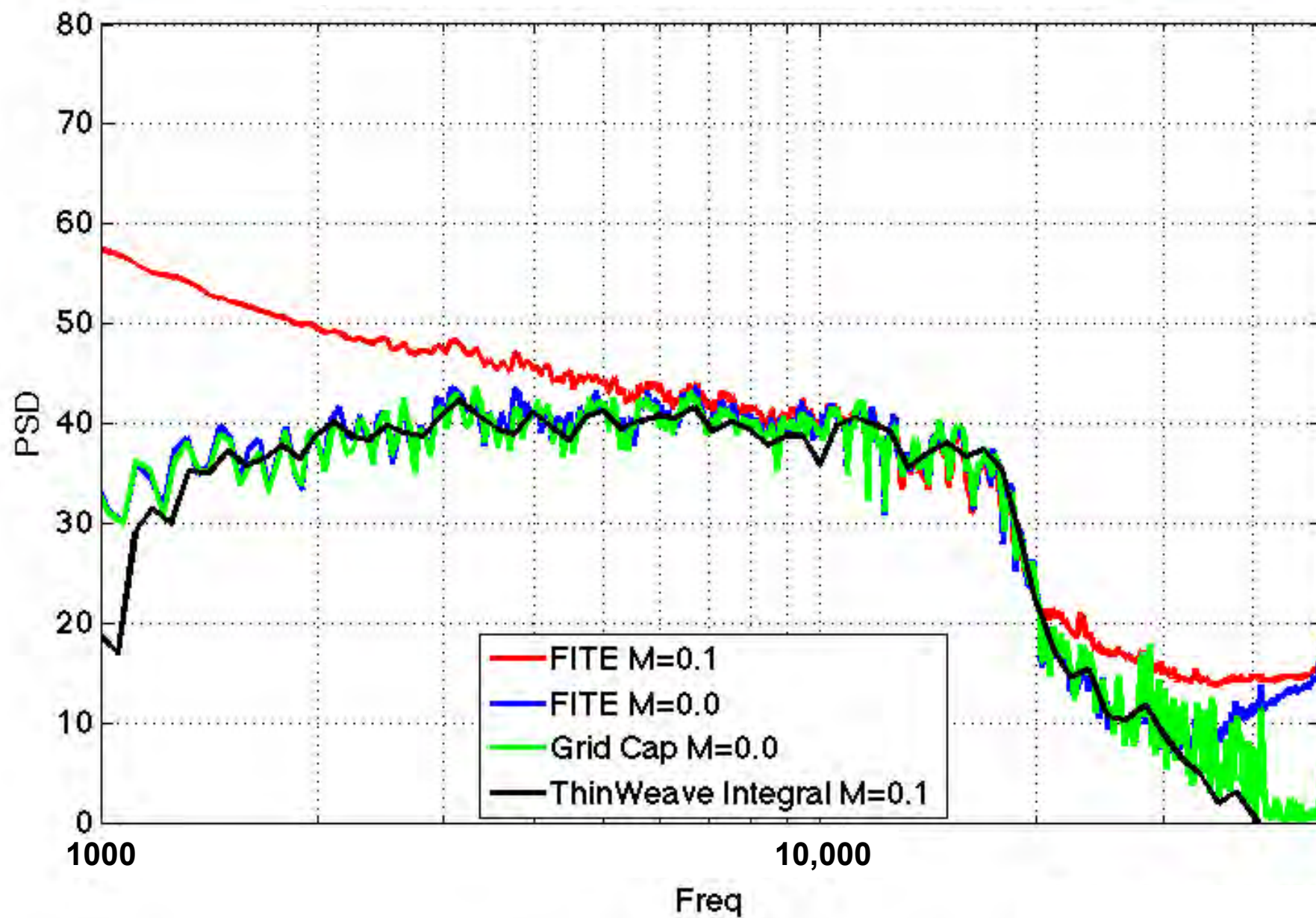
Max-12dB





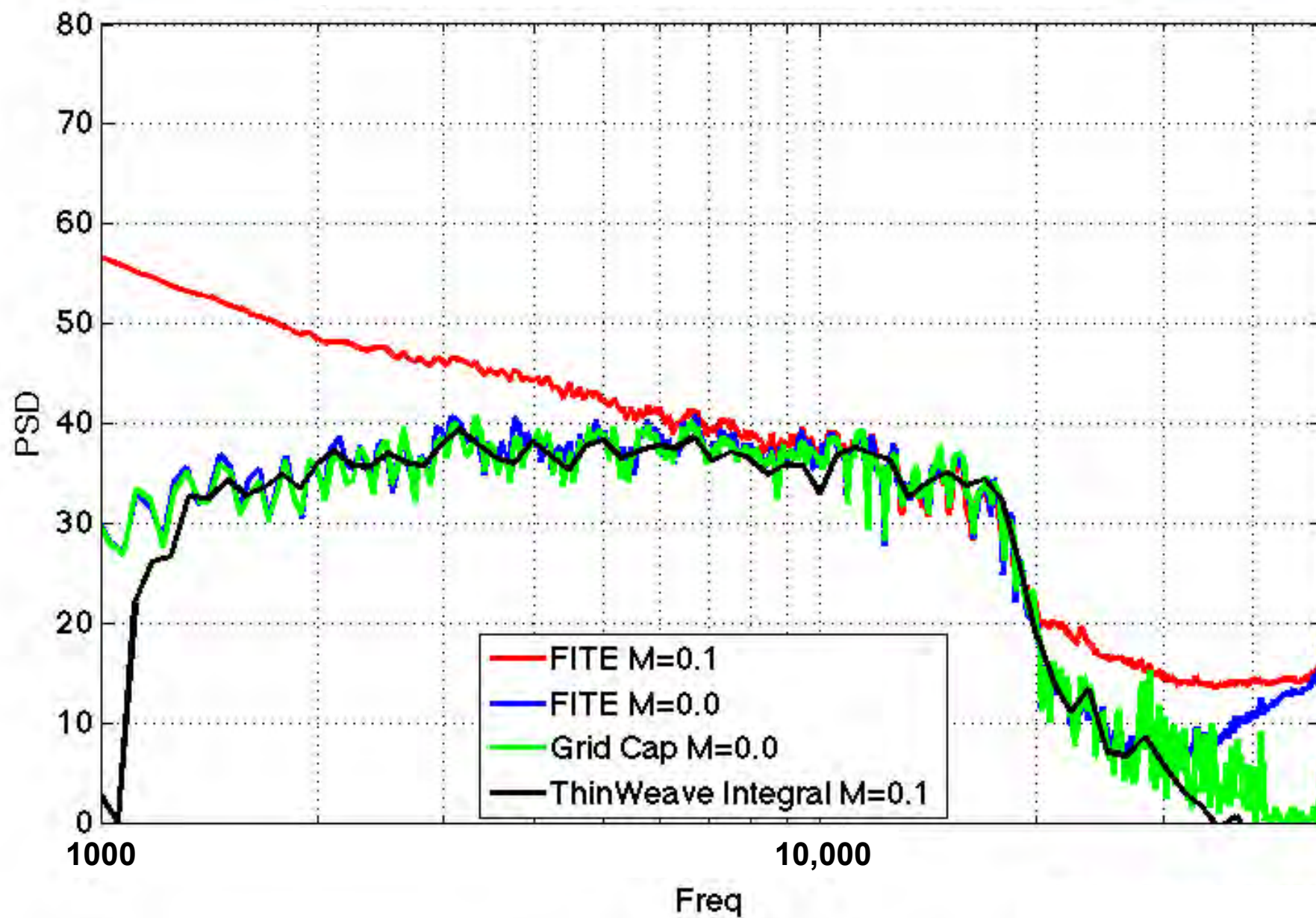
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Max-15dB



Off

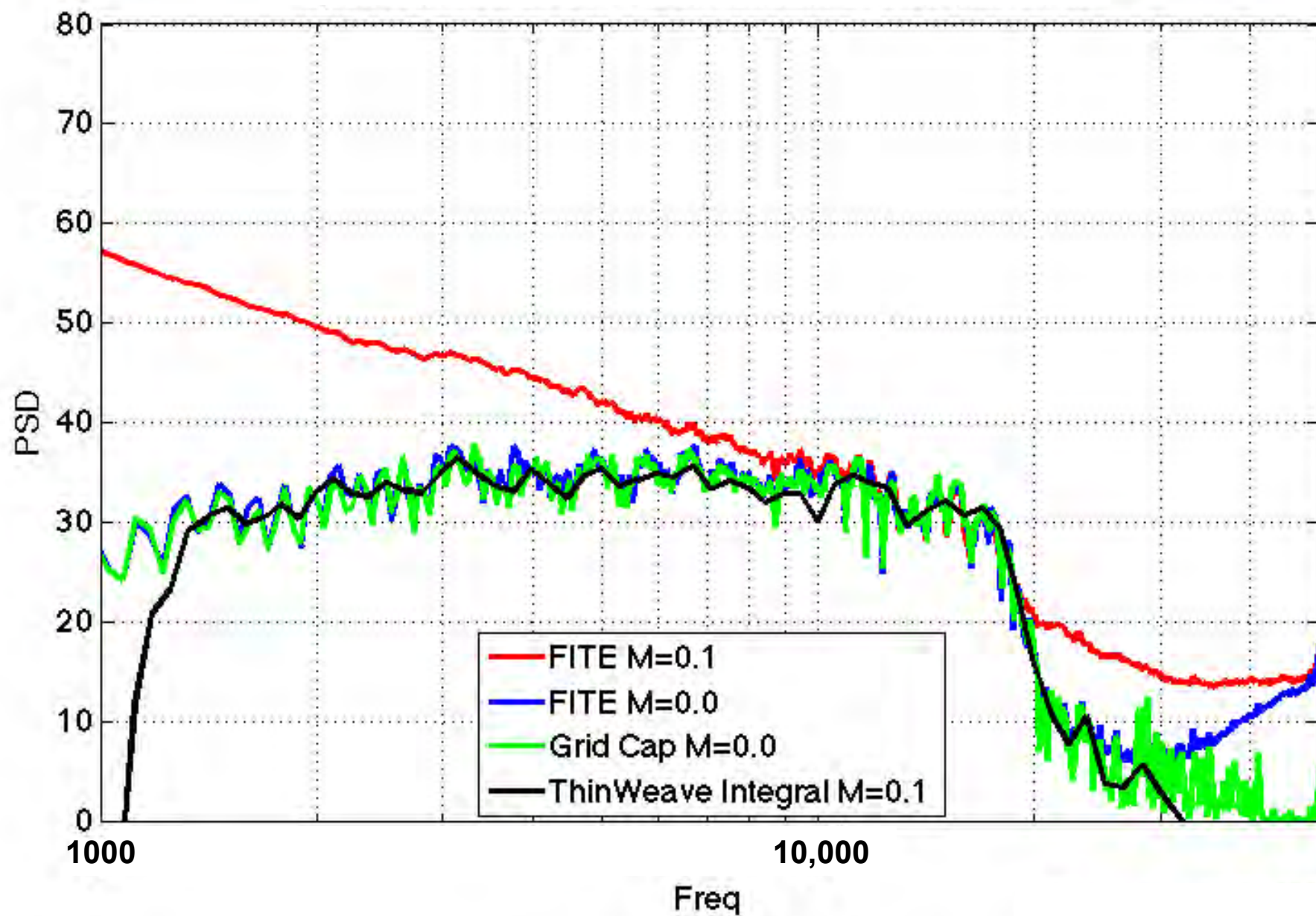
Max-18dB

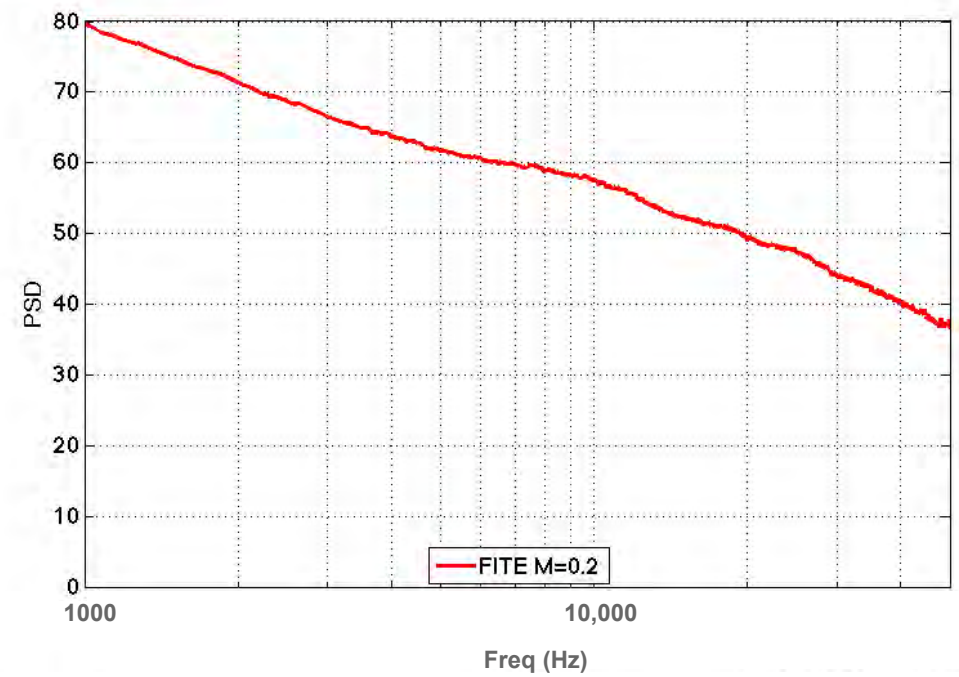
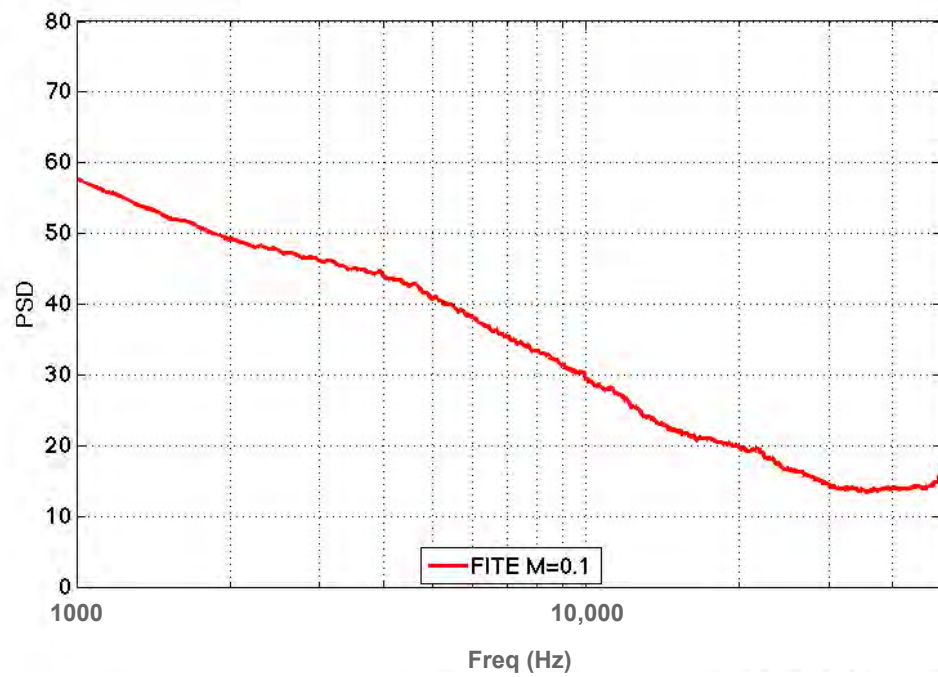


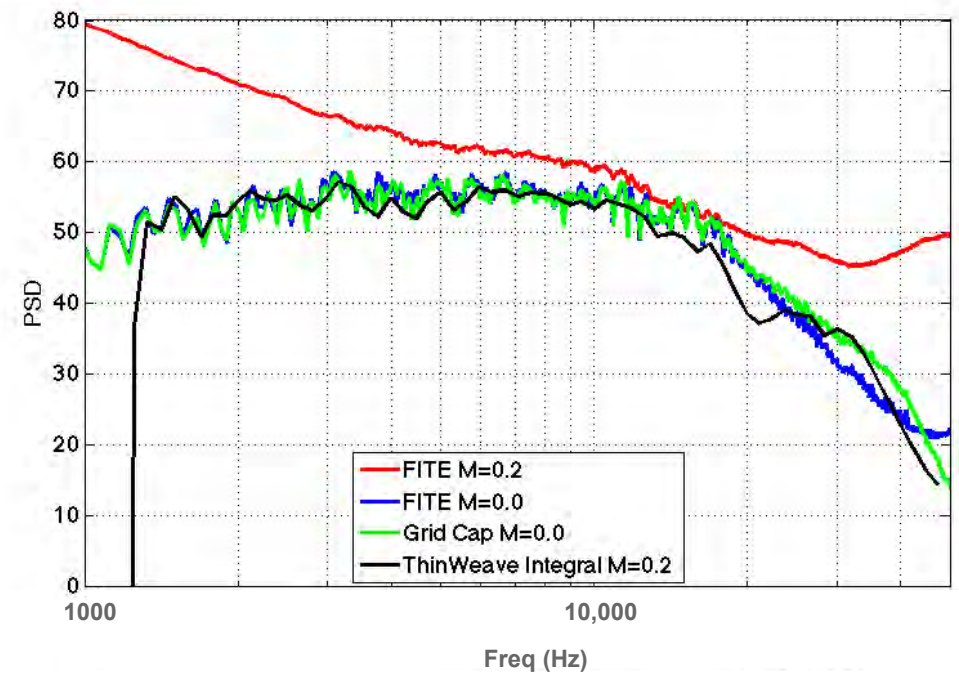
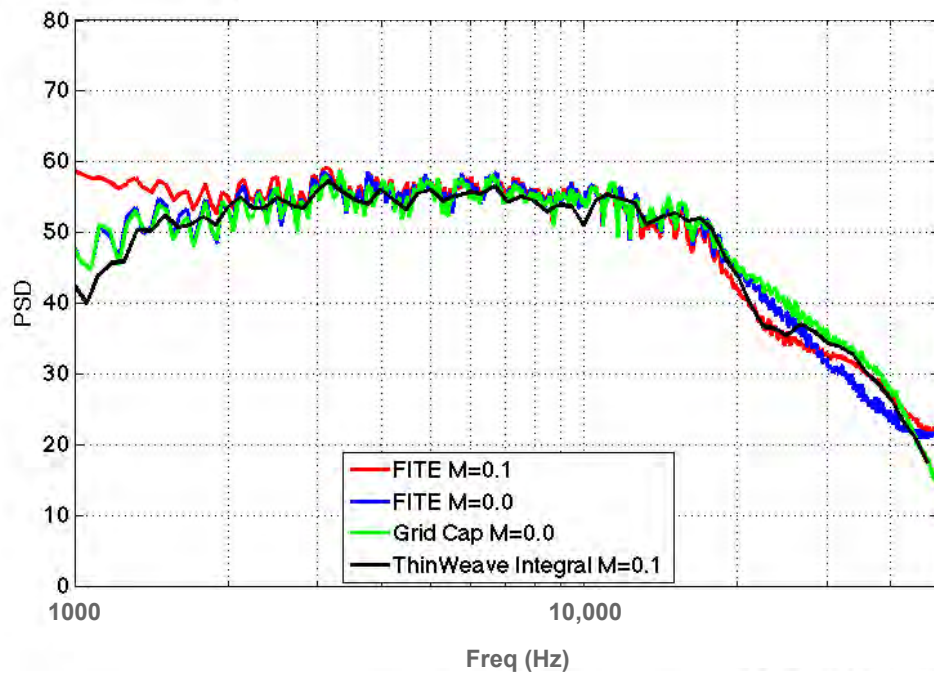


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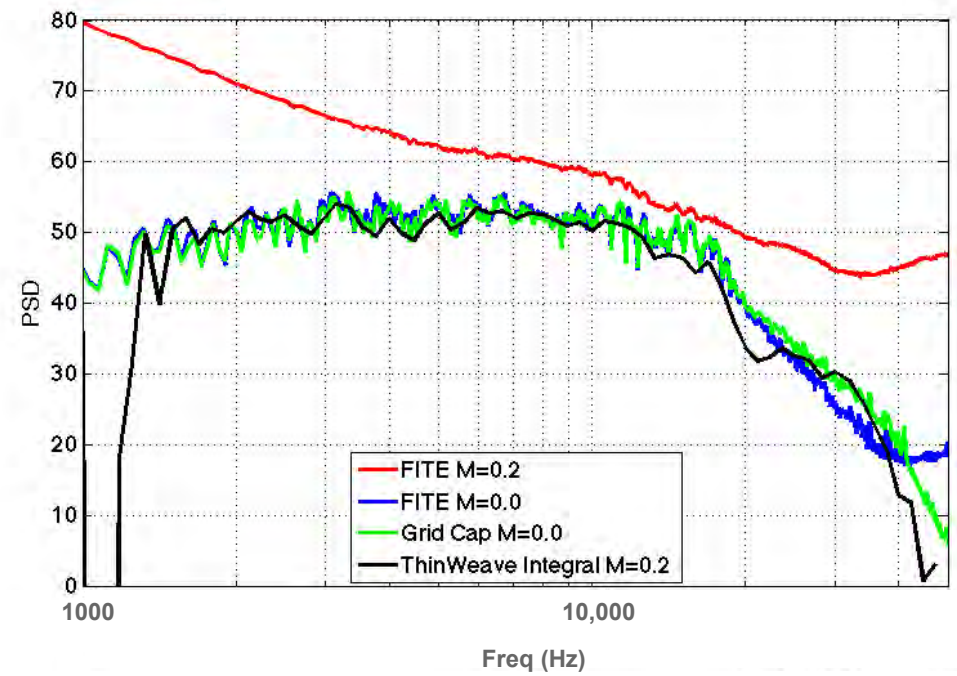
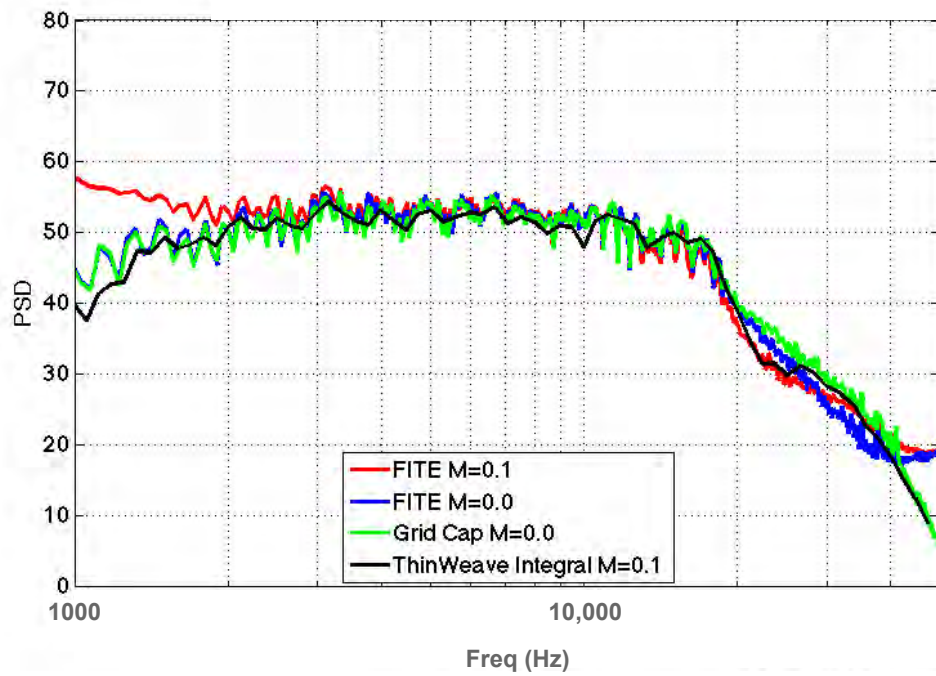
Max-21dB



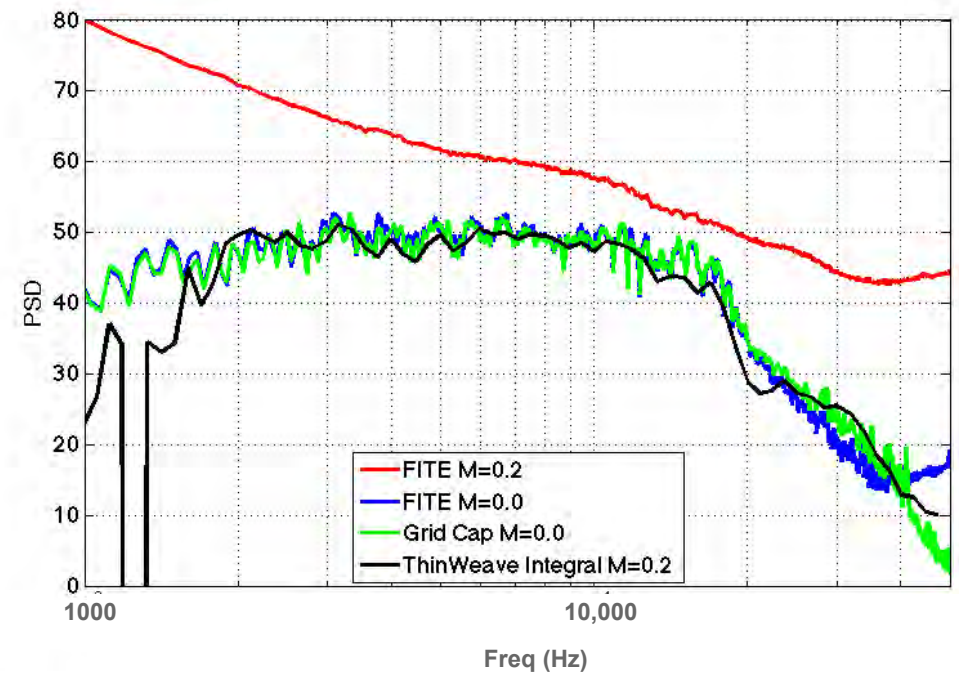
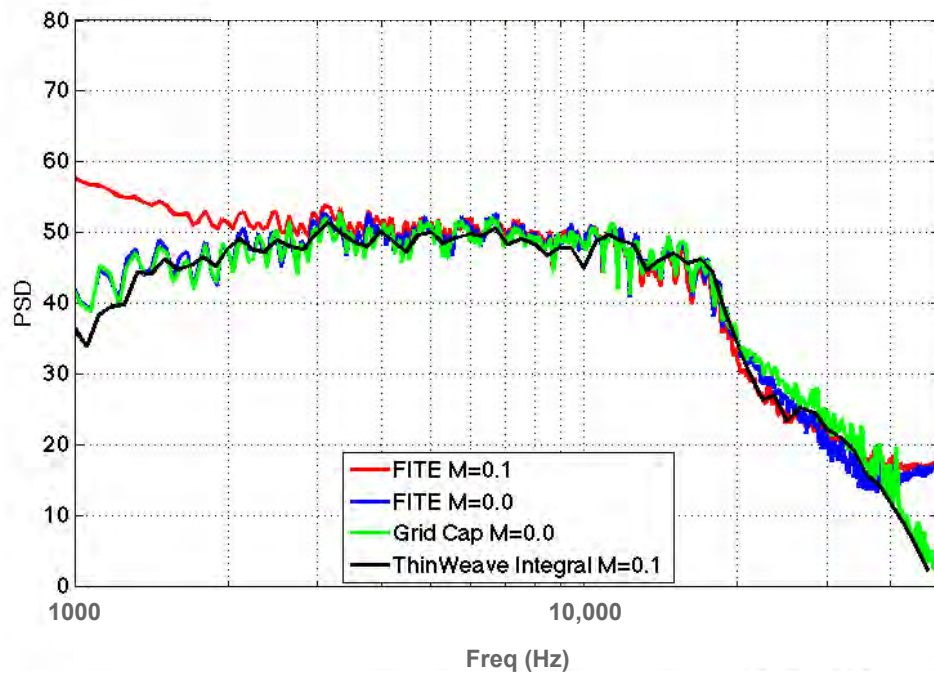


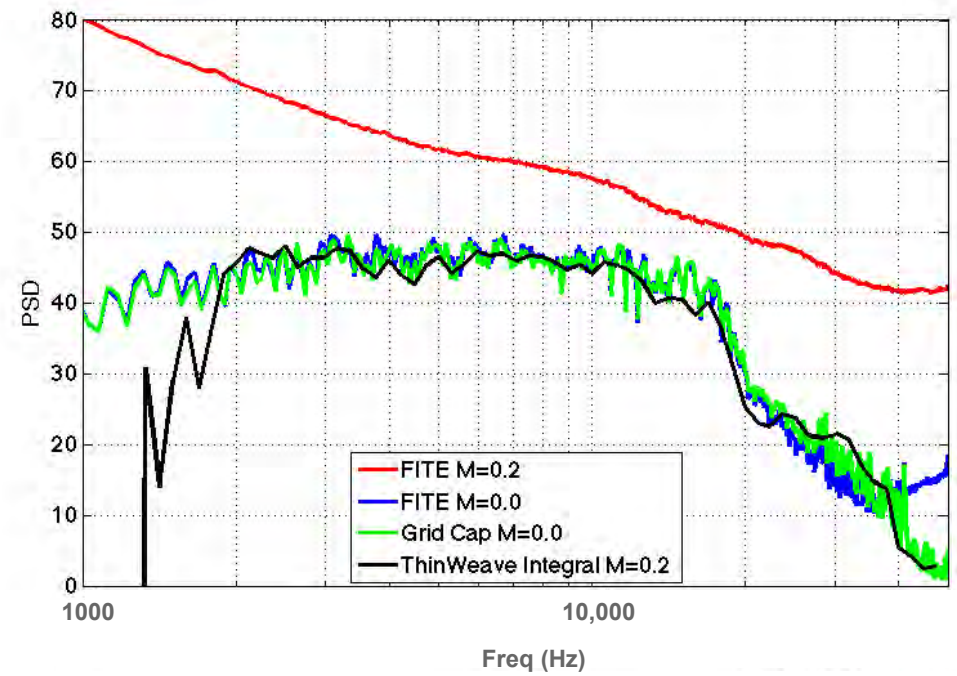
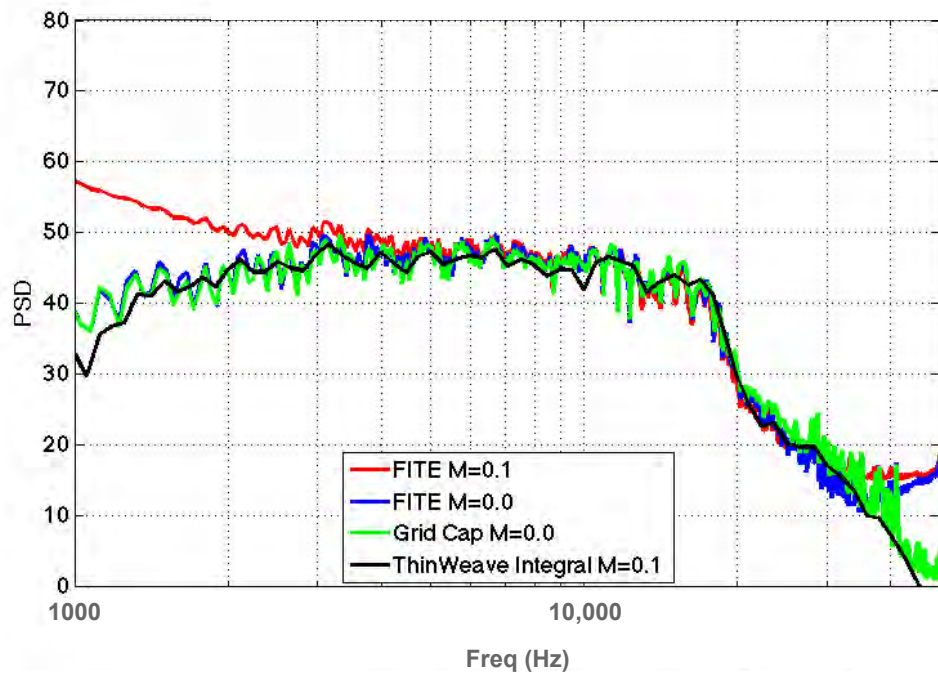


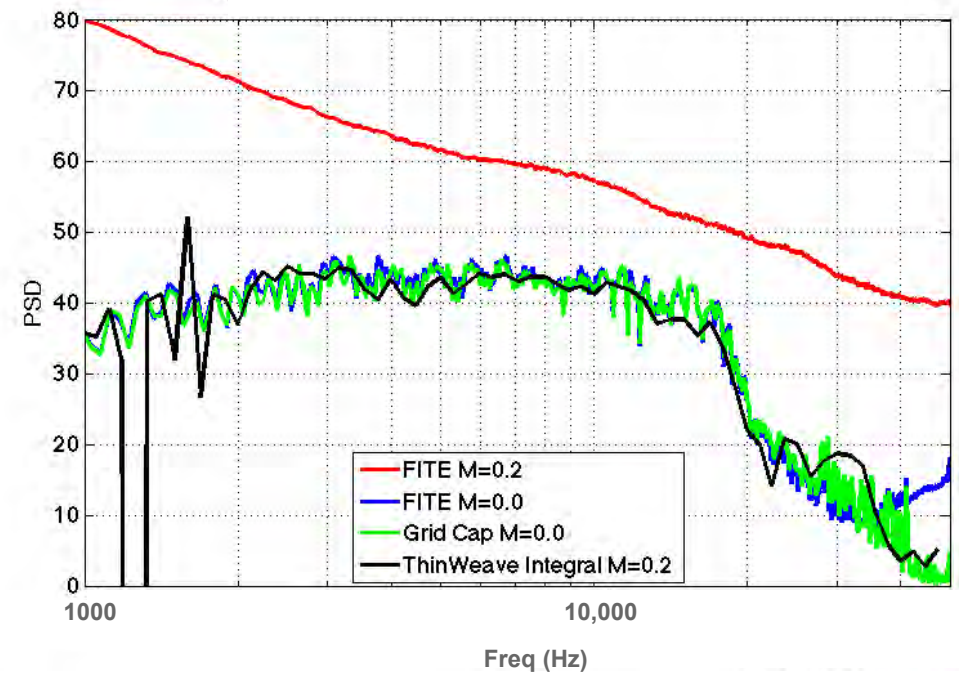
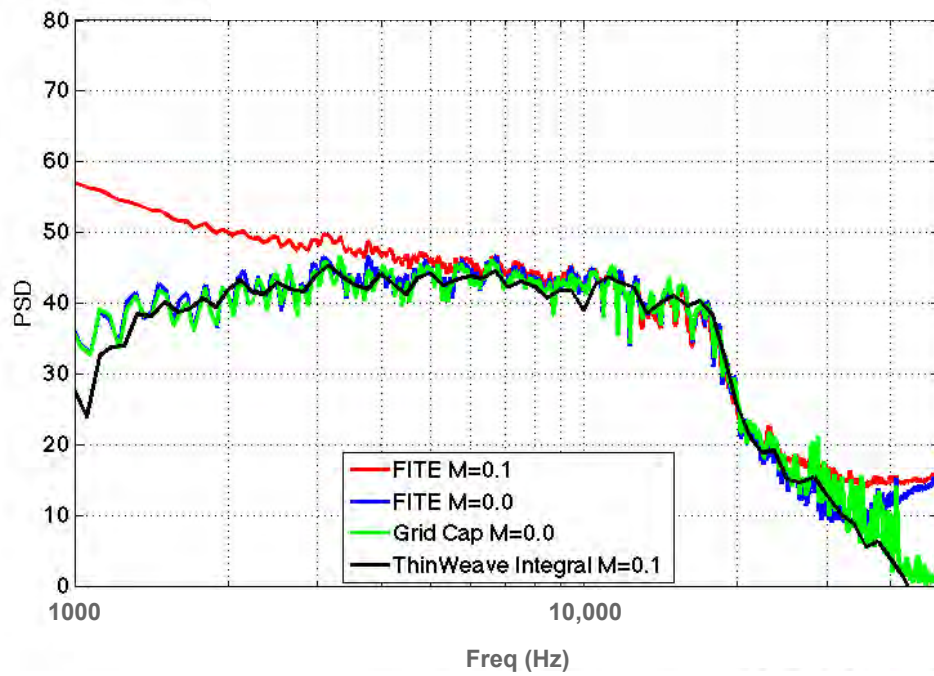




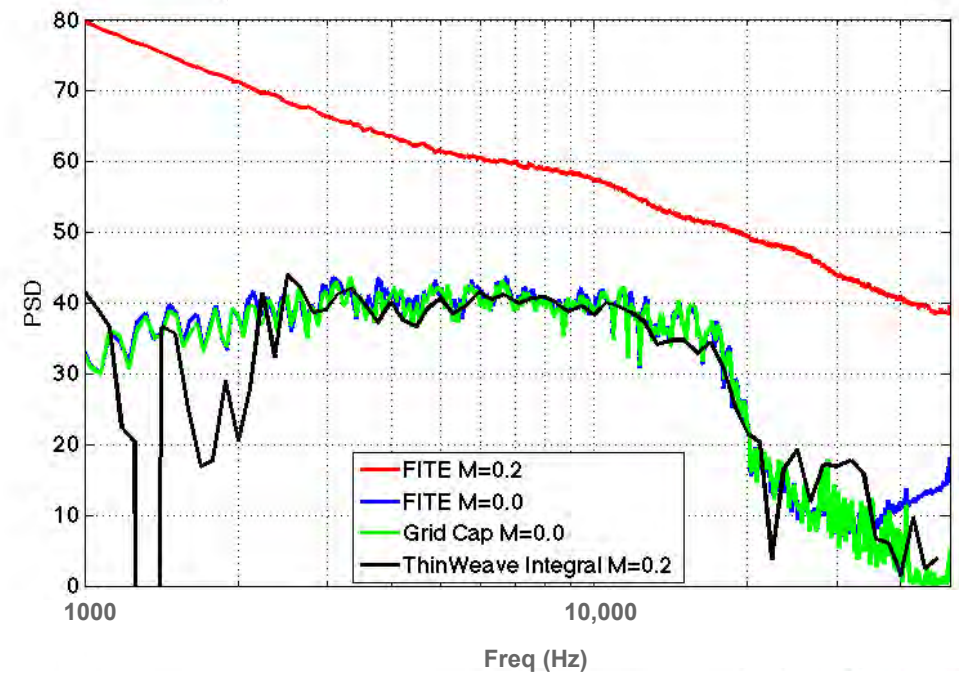
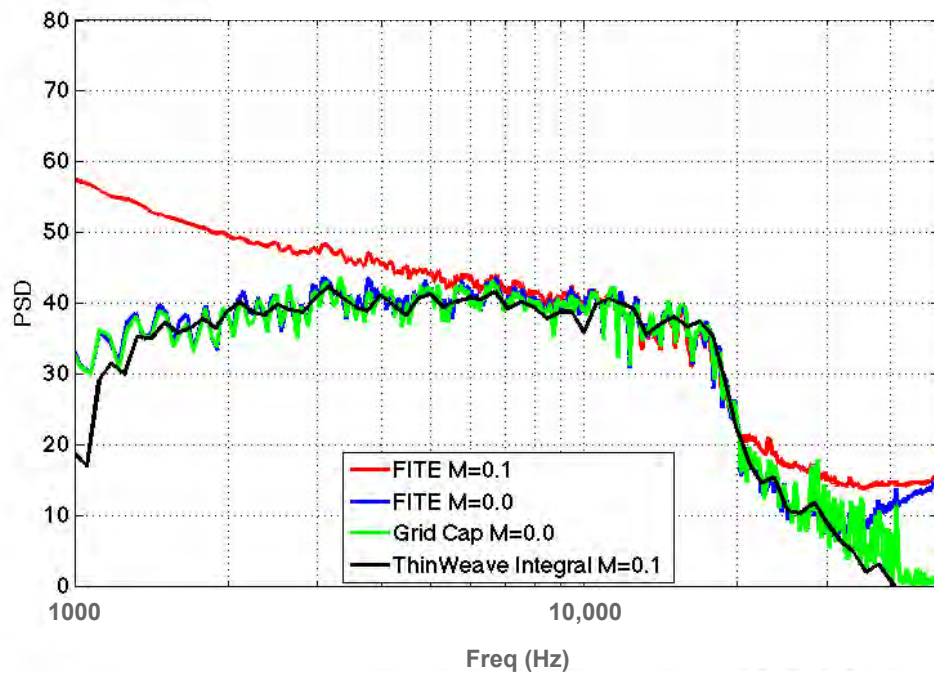


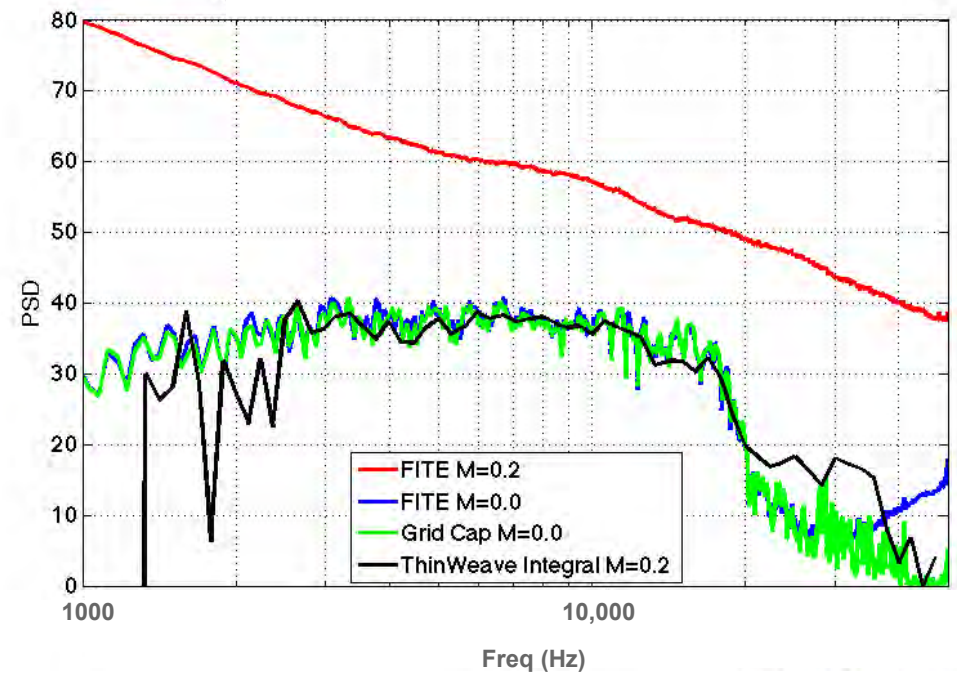
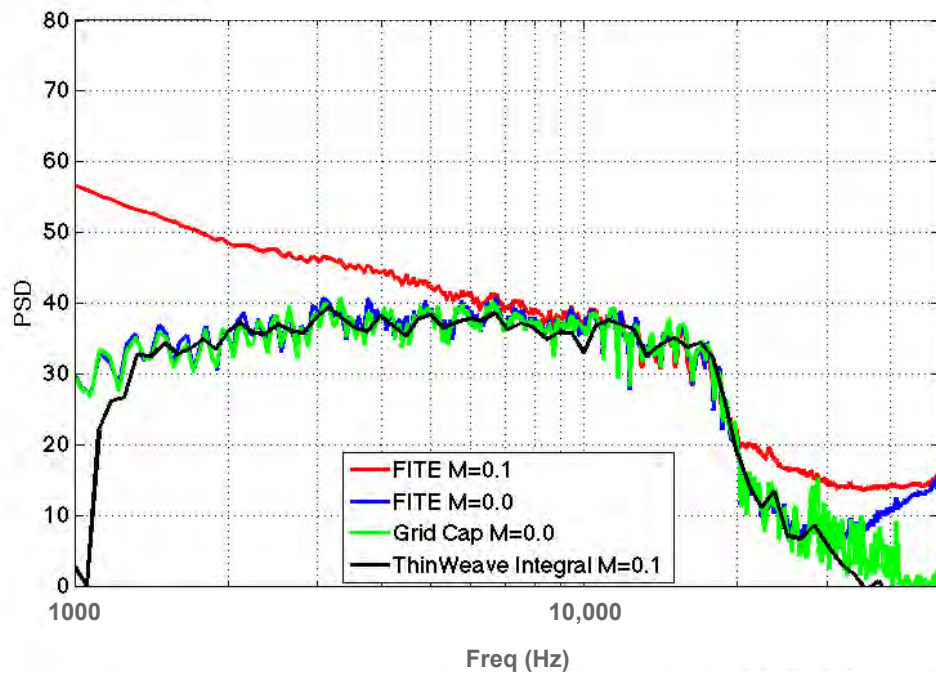






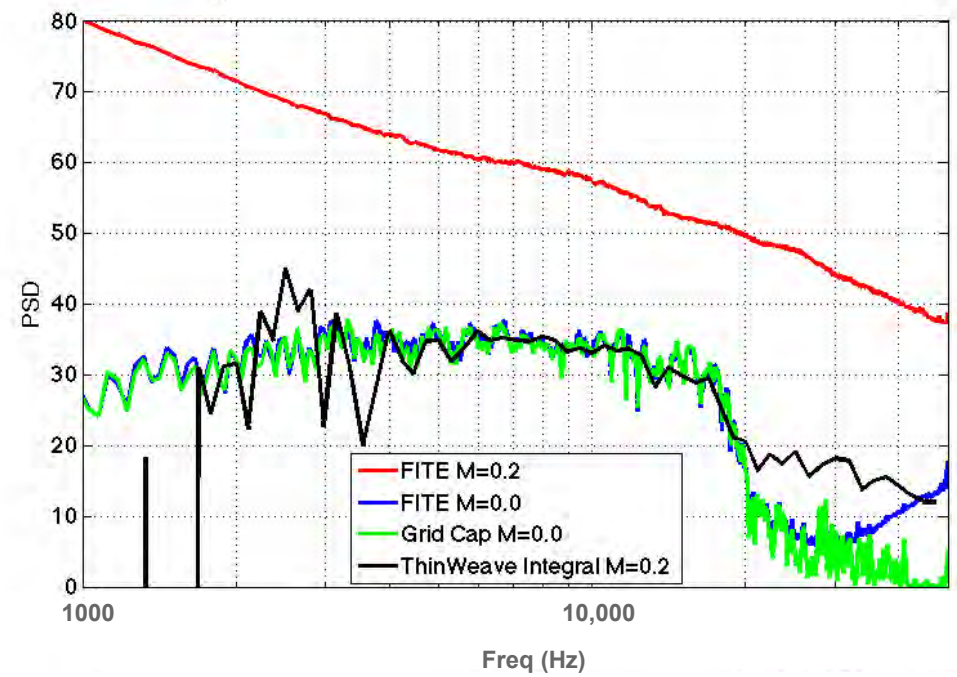
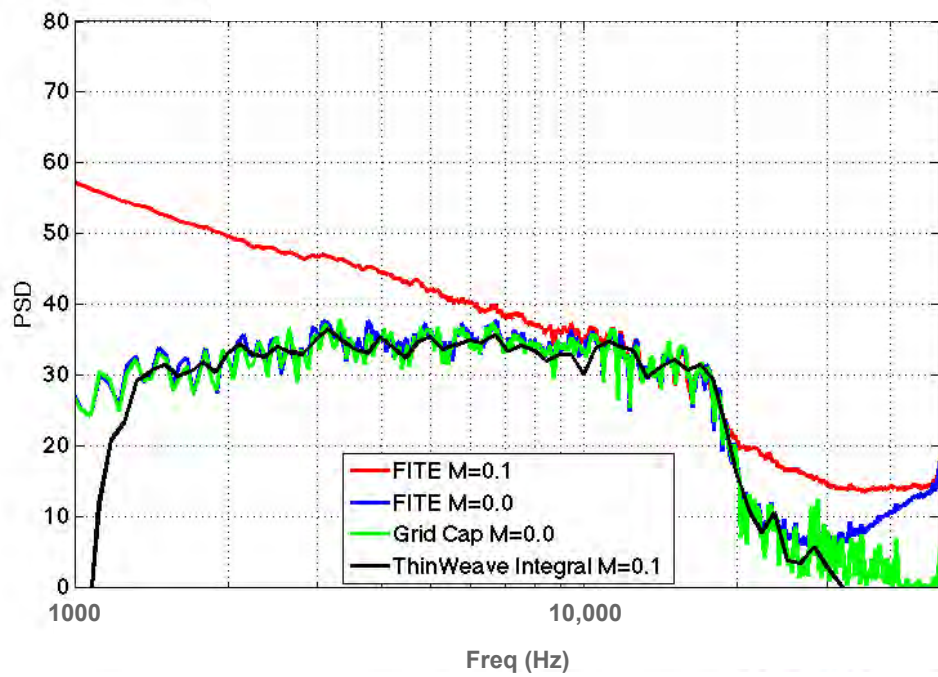




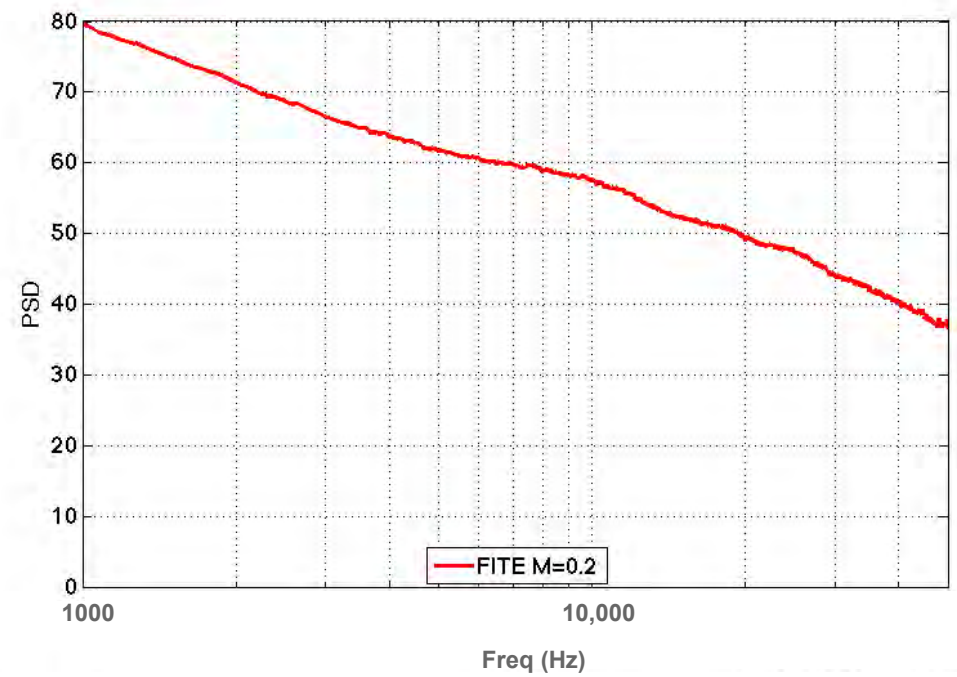
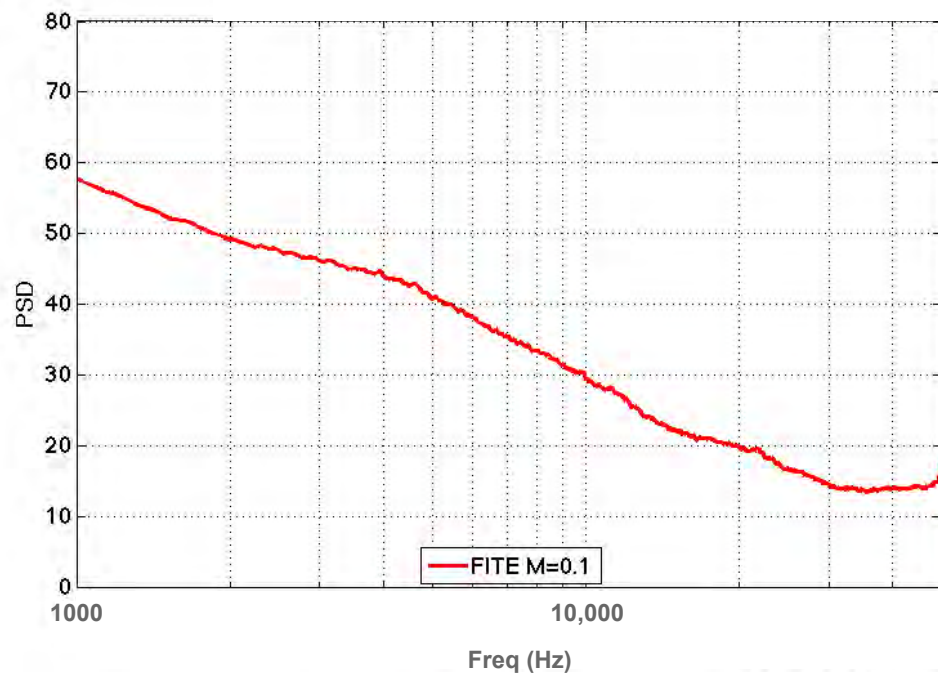


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Max-21dB



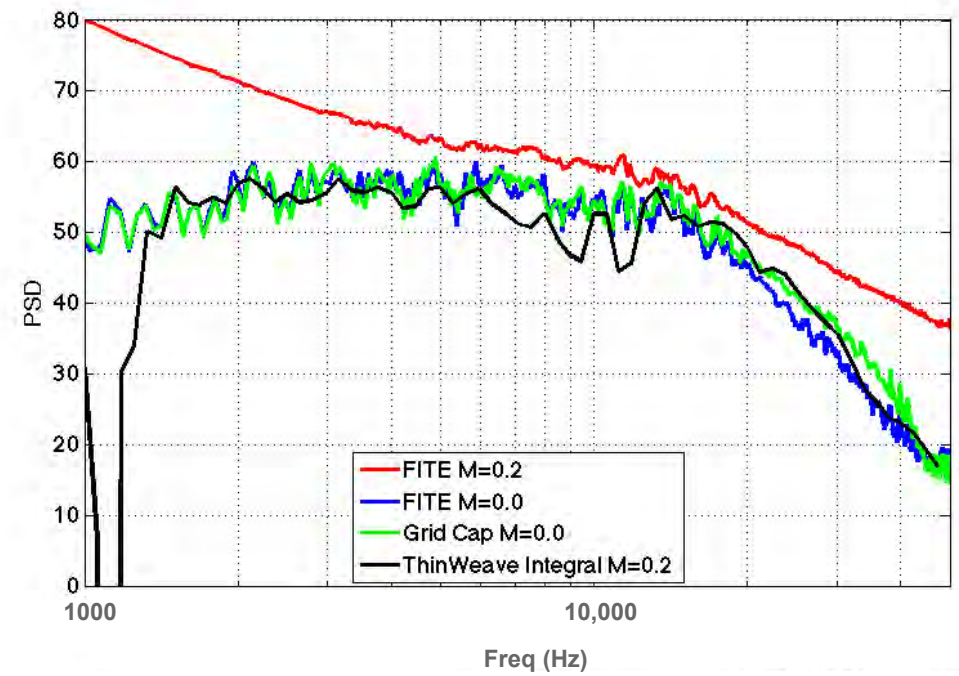
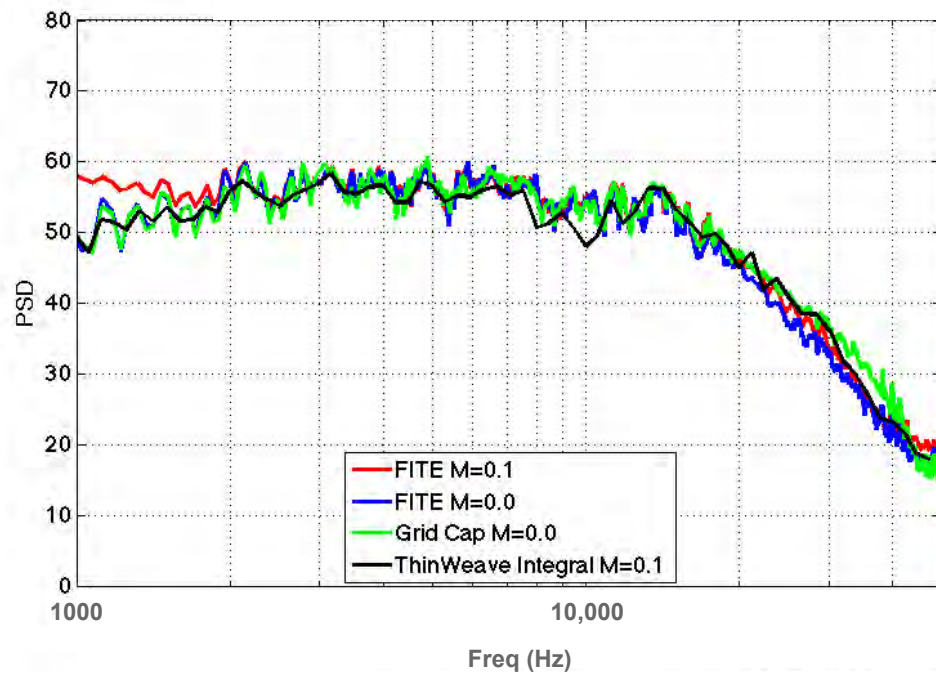




Max



Off

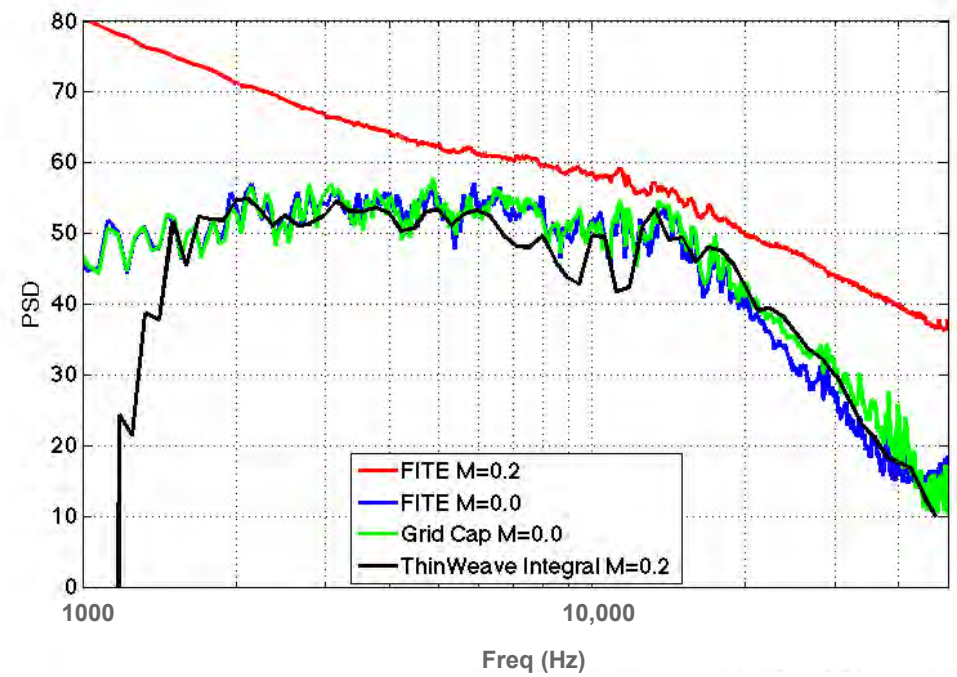
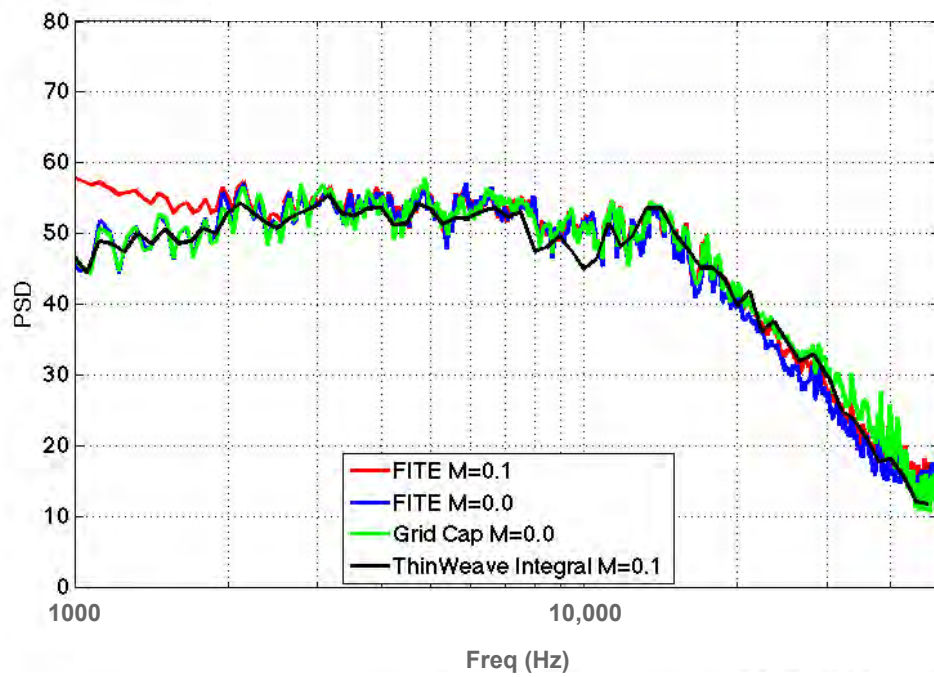




Max-3dB



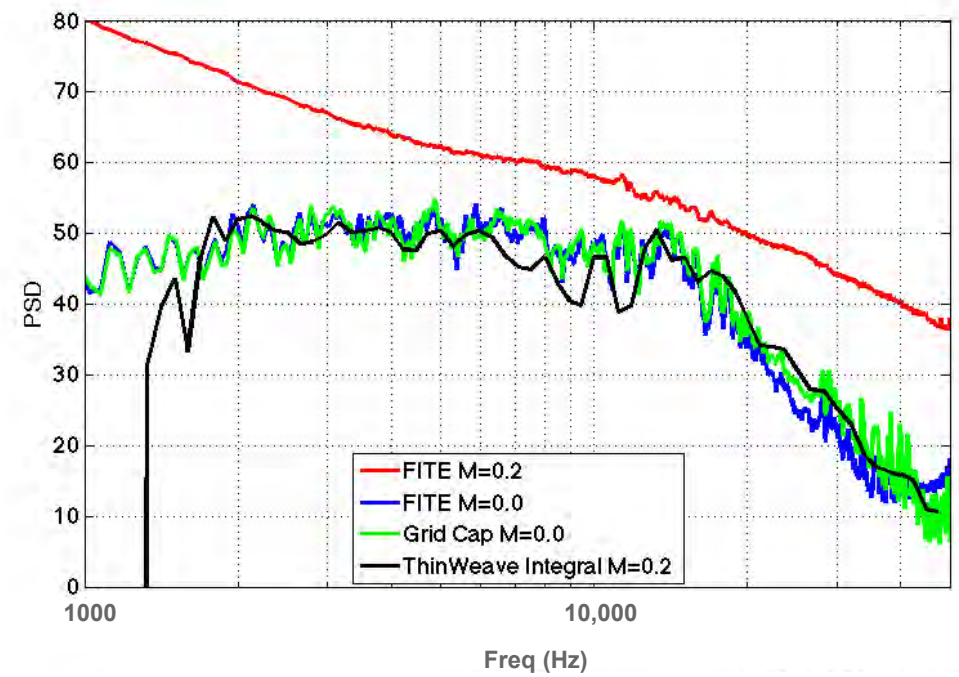
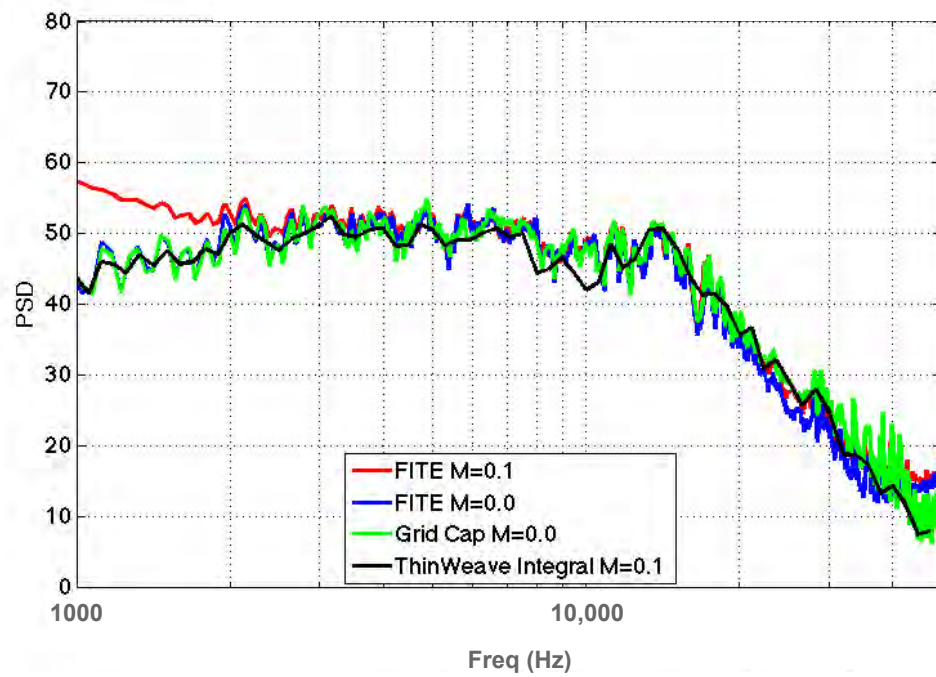
Off



Max-6dB



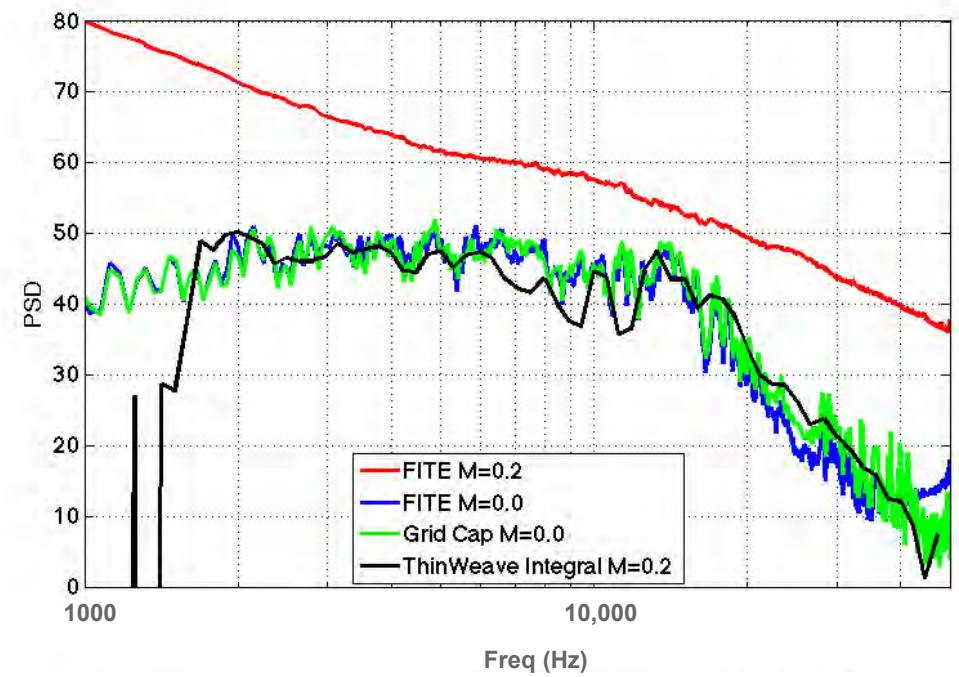
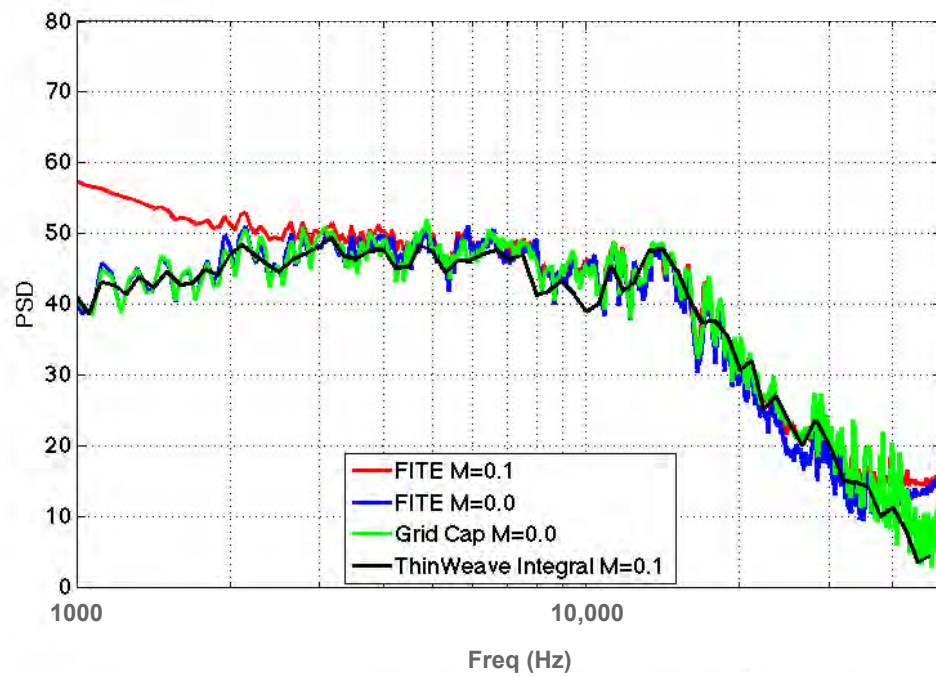
Off



Max-9dB



Off

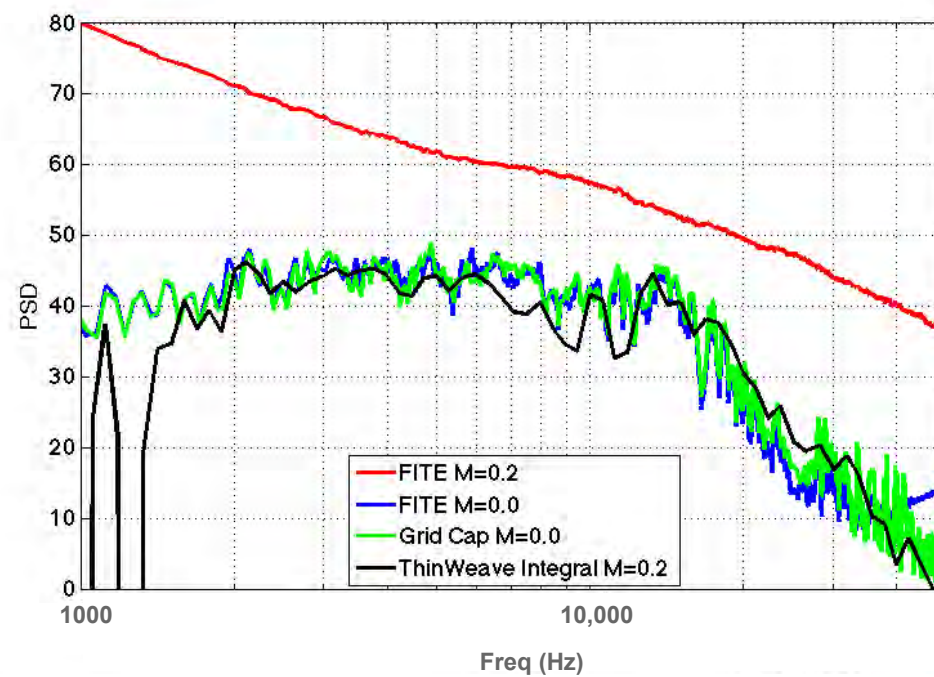
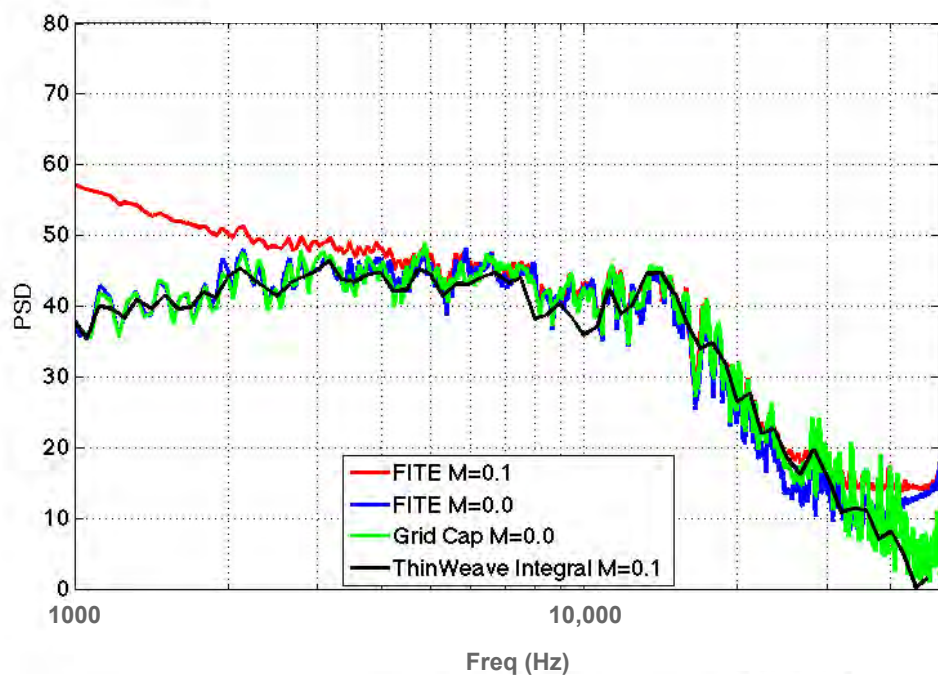




Max-12dB



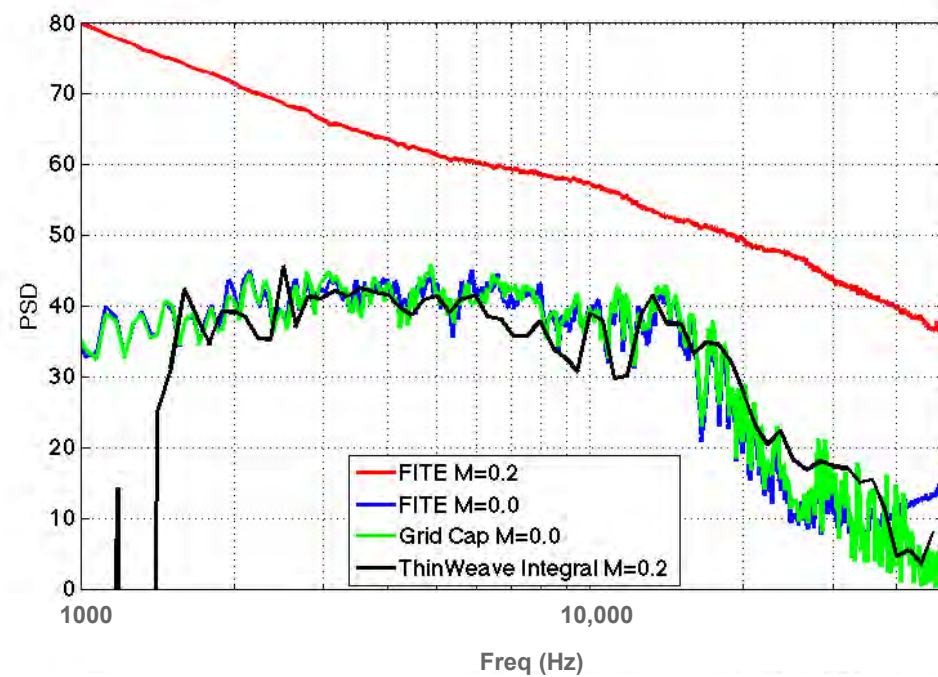
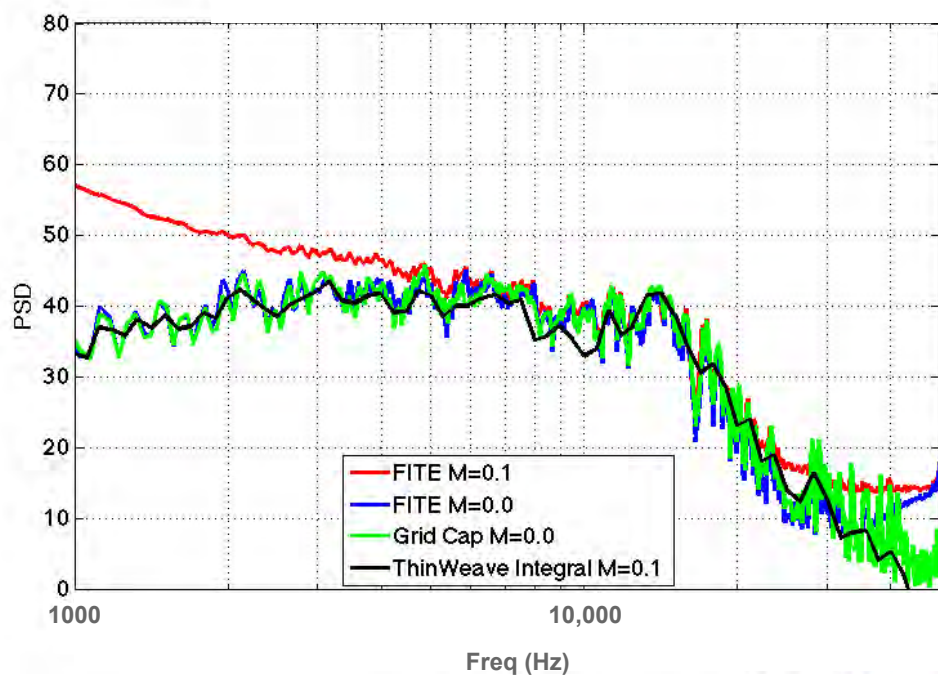
Off



Max-15dB



Off

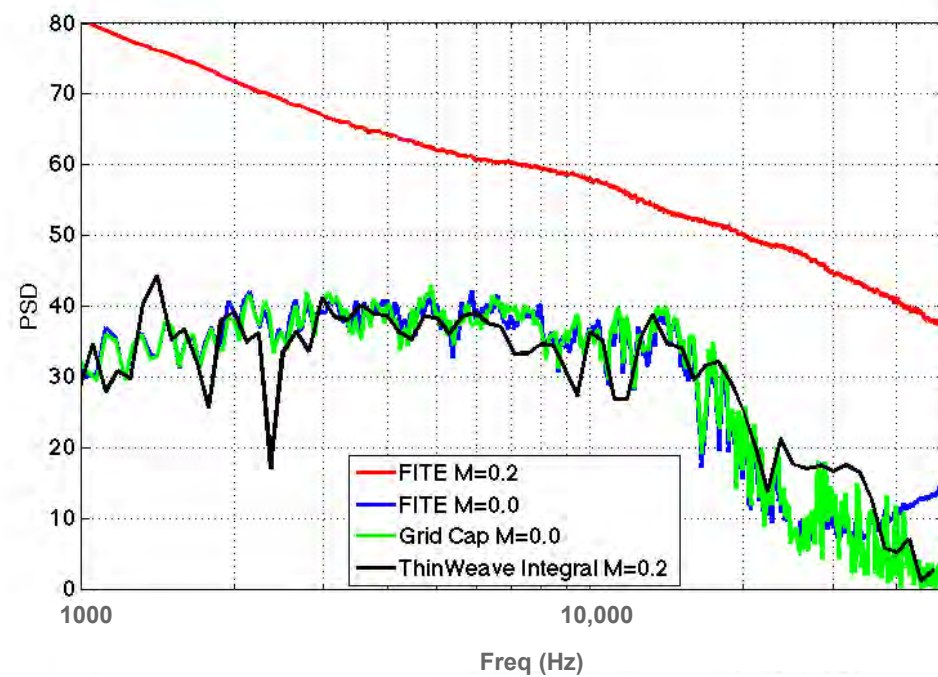
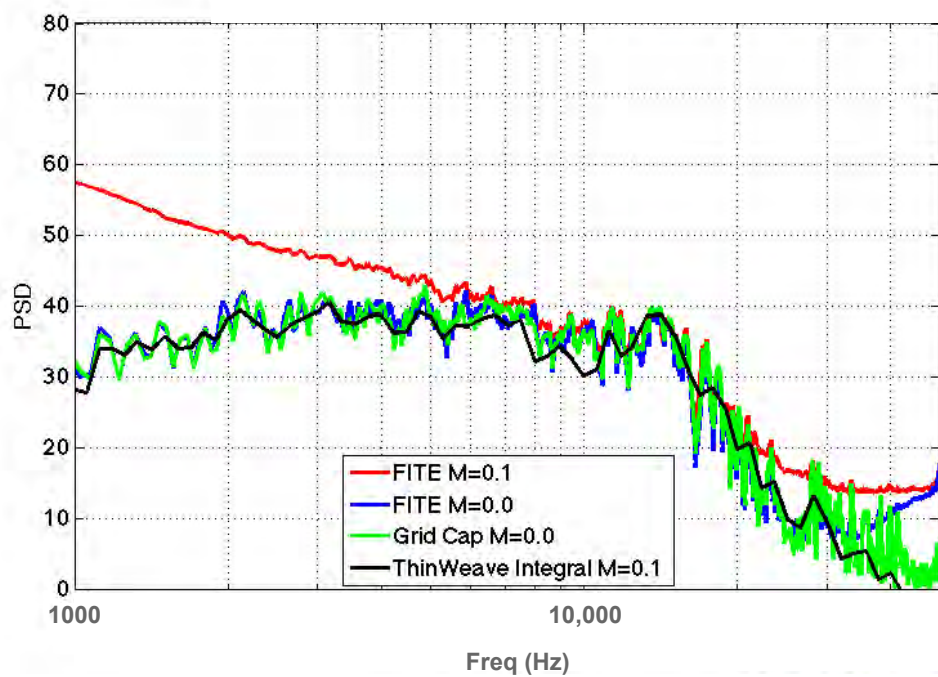




Max-18dB



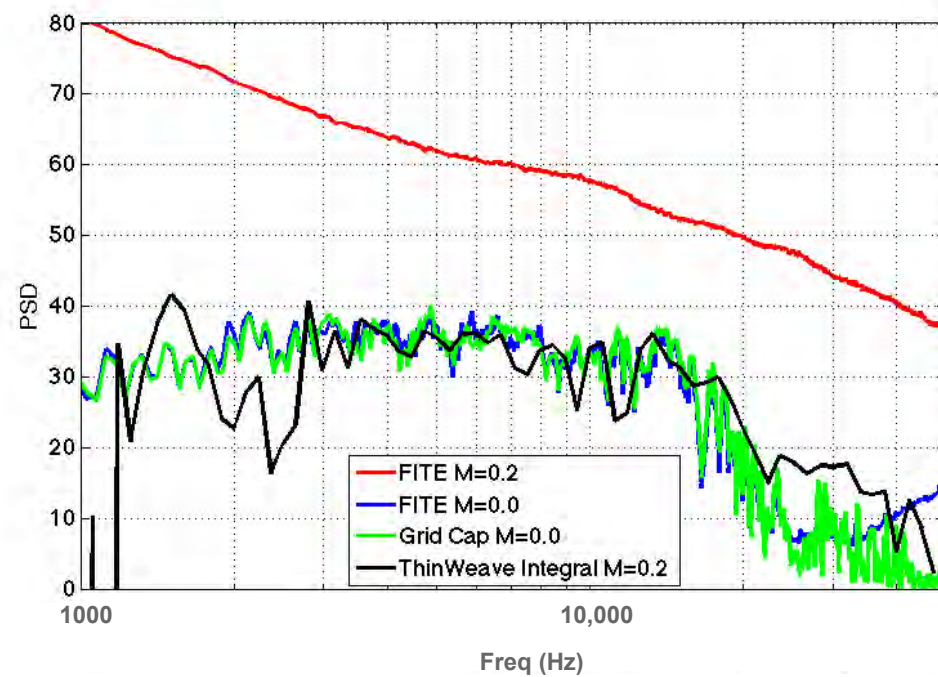
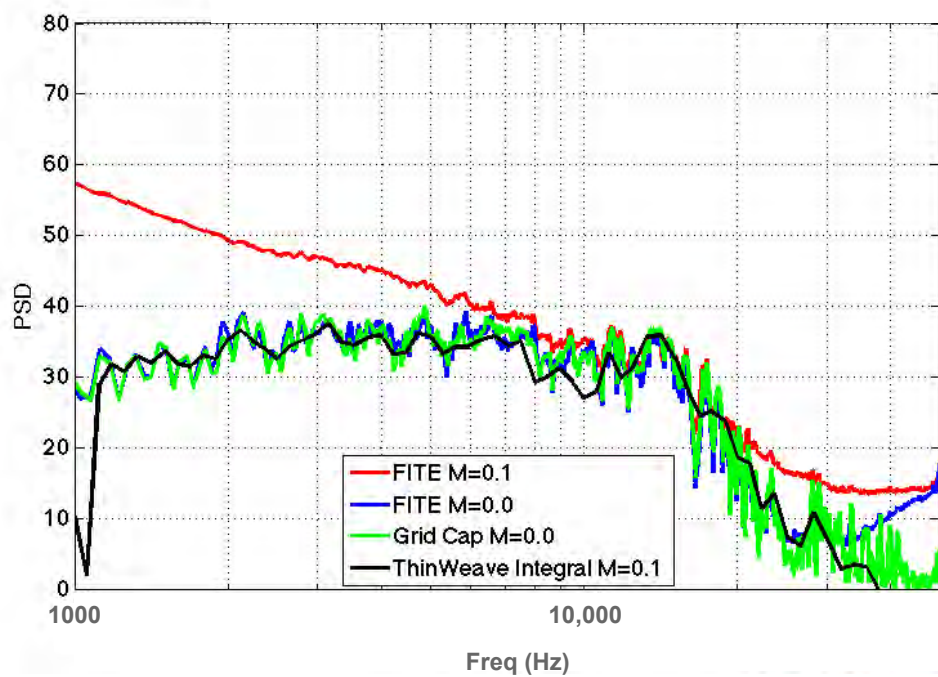
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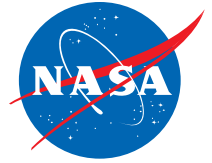


Max-21dB



Off





## Summary

These results are encouraging. They indicate that combining Functional Beamforming with CSM subtraction is an effective method for pulling signals out of background noise.

## Future Work

More work needs to be done to understand how the angular position of the source relative to the array impacts the results.

Need to test with a source that extends higher in frequency.



